The Weekly Post.

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THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

MINE AND THINE.

M'CABE.

Soft and fair, as a rose-bloom white,
Was the dainty hand I pressed that night,
In the silver flow of the May moonlight.

Bright and chaste was the golden band
I left that eve on the plighted hand
Of the purest maid in a Christian land.

Sweet the lay of the minstrel bird,
In its chamber green by its zephyr stirred;
But, aye, sweeter far was each trembling word

Dropt by the fragrant, rare-ripe lips,
Like scarlet buds where the brochil pips,
And the bee of the honeyed nectar sips.

Dim the light of the morrow's rise,
Though a rosy flush o'erswept the skies,
For the dead lids sealed down the sea-blue eyes.

Mine! when the misty moonbeams fair
Swept o'er the gloss of her golden hair,
And the night-buds breathed on the dewy air.

Thine, oh, God, ere the sunbeams kissed
The sales into gold and amethyst—
And my life throbs on through a tearful mist.

[From London Fun.]

THE SLAVE OF THE LAMP.

'Tis twelve o'clock. I take no note
Of time but by its loss.
My chance of slumber is remote;
So look alive, old hoss!
'Tis not for such as you and I
To calculate the time.
Wake me, my Pegasus, and try
To trot me through a rvme.

'Tis one o'clock. I puff my clay,
And wet my pen in ink;
But what I have to sing or say
Indeed I cannot think.
The world expects a little fun
From this prolific brain
I would my witty work were done,
And I in bed again.

'Tis two o'clock. I heard the chime;
But still I hesitate
Between the comic and sublime—
The lively and sedate.
I think the solemnly severe
The proper thing to write.
I can't be funny now, I fear;
It's two o'clock at night.

'Tis three o'clock. A rhyme or so
Can easily be tagged;
And I can let the printer know
I felt a little fagged.
My verses will be four or five
(The latter at the most).
Ha! four o'clock, as I'm alive
I cannot catch the post.

AUTUMN LEAVES.

BY CHARLES DICKENS.

"Autumn leaves, Autumn leaves, lie strewn around me here;
Autumn leaves, Autumn leaves, how sad, how cold, how drear!
How like the hopes of childhood's day,
Thick clustering on the bough!
How like those hopes is their decay,
How faded are they now!
Autumn leaves, Autumn leaves, lie strewn around me here;
Autumn leaves, Autumn leaves, how sad, how cold, how drear!

"Wither'd leaves, wither'd leaves, that fly before the gale;
Wither'd leaves, wither'd leaves, ye tell a mournful tale.
Of love once true, and friends once kind,
And happy moments fled,
Dispersed by every breath of wind,
Forgotten, changed, or dead!
Autumn leaves, Autumn leaves, lie strewn around me here!
Autumn leaves, Autumn leaves, how sad, how cold, how drear!"

Death of a Great Billiard Player.

Michael Phelan, whose name as a billiard player is familar wherever the English tongue is spoken, died on Saturday afternoon at his residence in West Twenty-third street. Some months ago his yacht was run down in the bay and he was thrown into the water, sustaining a shock from which he did not afterwards recover. About three weeks ago, however, he was confined to his room for the first time. Phelan was Irish, and was born in 1816. He came to this country when but seven years of age, and subsequently was apprenticed to a silversmith. He soon became interested in the game of billiards and took charge of a room in Broadway, near Wall street. In a short time young Phelan was regarded as the best player in New York, and his fame even extended to Europe. In later years he kept billiard rooms at 310 Broadway, in Burton's old theatre in Chambers street and at the corner of Broadway and Tenth street. In each of these places he accumulated considerable money and did much to popularize and elevate this fascinating game to its present standard. During the past few years he has given his sole attention to the manufacture of billiard-tables, under the firm name of Phelan & Collender. As a billiard expert Phelan was once the the wonder of the world, but among his more youthful competitors, during the last eight or ten years, he had come to occupy but a second-rate position. His funeral will take on Wednesday, from No. 438 West Twenty-third street—N. Y Post, 9th.

A HYGIENIC reformer proposes to stump the coming winter with a lecture upon the numberless afflictions traceable to the use of carpets. He attributes lung diseases and maladies of the eyes to the impalpable particles arising from these luxurious floor cloths, and maintains that floors set in "marqueterie" are both handsomer and more healthful than the best Brussels or Turkey fabrics.

A CLOCK WONDER.

During the summer of 18—there might have been observed loitering about the Tuileries a spare, shabbily-dressed man, past the prime of life, restless and disconcerted in his movements, but wearing in spite of his humble garb, an air of faded respectability and character. He was a decayed Spanish nobleman, Don Mosen Chavarri by name, and one thing noticeable about him was his persistency in endeavoring to obtain an audience of the Emperor. Foiled in every attempt, either through accident or the suspicions of the attendants, he invariably received his rebuffs in silence and withdrew—merely to renew his importunities. Repulsed to-lay, to-morrow found him at his post. He haunted the palace like a spectre. Even the gamin soon grew familiar with the story of his hopeless quest, and he began to be treated with that sort of pitiful consideration which is usually accorded to those of unsound mind.

At length, however, there came a day, when, in the Rue de Rivoli, as the Emperor was returning from a review, a pistol-shot rang out from the corner of the court, and the bullet, whistling through the line of outriders, buried itself in a panel of the imperial carriage. The police at once charged the crowd, and among the number arrested was our friend the Spaniard.

At the trial, there being no evidence against him, he was acquitted, but warned to instantly leave Paris. Acting upon the warning he disappeared, and for a time all traces of him were lost.

It was some two years after this occurrence that there began to circulate among the *quidnuncs* of the capital reports of a marvelous clock to be seen in that city, which illustrated, by means of automatic figures, an episode in the life of the Emperor, and was designed for presentation to that personage.

It was said to be the work of a famous artisan, who had lately arrived, incognito, from foreign parts, accompanied by a young lady, his daughter, who in a supposed fit of eccentricity had taken lodgings in an humble and obscure quarter of the Faubourg St. Antoine. The report of the wonderful, almost supernatural performances of this piece of mechanism, and the mystery surrounding its owner and inventor, gave rise for a short time and in certain circles to no small amount of gossip.

This gradually died away, and the artisan and his clock were alike forgotten, when an event occurred which restored them to more than their former prominence, and entitled them to a place in history.

Fouche, one morning in his office, received a letter from his secret agent in Spain, which contained information of a most startling and important character. Its perusal threw him into a state of very unusual excitement, and its result was an immediate descent of the police upon the mysterious shop in the Faubourg St. Antoine, with orders to arrest the artisan and his daughter, secure the premises, and carefully guard all the stock, tools, implements and other contents from being touched or displaced till further opportunity offered for a thorough investigation.

The party detailed for duty having departed, Fouche reseated himself and waited, with ill concealed anxiety, the arrival of the prisoners.

After a considerable lapse of time, the officer charged with the arrest appeared empty handed. His report was soon made.

The lady in the case, the daughter, had that morning at an early hour left her house in the Faubourg, accompanied by a heavy black portmanteau. The two had been traced to the gates of Montmartre, beyond which point no clue to their movements could be obtained.

The old workman himself had left the shop an hour before the visit of the police, locking doors and barring windows behind him. He bore in his arms what was apparently, according to the applewoman opposite, a great square box, covered with oilskin. It seemed heavy. He sat down awhile on his doorstep, when a caleche came by, into which he put himself and box, with the assistance of the driver, and was driven off at a rapid pace. The caleche was brown. The driver was in a green livery. A gendarme was following him, and another was guarding the shop in the Faubourg, where, however, nothing remained but a piece of furniture and a great many scraps of brass and iron.

Fouche reflected a moment, when his face suddenly whitened. Without a word he dashed down the stairway to the street and sprang into a passing fiacre.

"To the Tuileries!" he shouted. "Double wages for double speed!"

Arrived at the palace he hastily alighted and demanded to be at once shown into the presence of the Emperor. Napoleon was in the boudoir in which he frequently received private visitors, and thither the ushers instantly conducted Fouche, who, encountering some delay in the ante room, impatiently pushed open the folding doors and entered unannounced. The Emperor greeted the intrusion at first with a frown of displeasure, but, instantly recognizing his visitor, resumed his customary expression and nodded affably.

Fouche took in the situation at a single glance.

Besides Napoleon there were five persons in the room. Four of these were officials of the palace—chamberlains and armed valets—who frequently attended when he gave audience, to prevent attempts at private assassination. The fifth was a man habited in a common workman's blouse, standing apart from the others, in a respectful attitude, and holding in his hand a workman's red fez cap. It needed but a glance to assure Fouche that this person was none other than the old familiar goblin of the Tuileries—Don Mosen Chavarri. But how metamorphosed! His hair, formerly gray, was dyed to a glossy blackness; his face was despoiled of its moustache and pointed beard, and his once smooth hands were roughened as though by exposure and toil. At his side stood a large lacquer table, supporting an object upon which Fouche's attention was immediately fixed. This was seen at once to be an exact model of the church of Notre Dame, wrought in metal, in the highest style of art, and serving evidently as the case for a clock, since just above the folding doors, which were perfect imitations of those which barred the principal entrance to Notre Dame, were two dials, on one of which the hours and minutes were measured, while on the other a long sweeping hand marked the seconds. Fouche, by a natural impulse, noticed the time indicated by the dials. It lacked a few minutes of noon.

Immediately thereafter he started with a nervous alarm as the clock gave a warning note as though about to strike—then suddenly there was a clank of complicated machinery, and the great doors folded slowly inward, exposing the whole of the gorgeous interior to view.

The mimic church was decorated as though for some great fete. Banners and hangings of the richest material and most costly workmanship fluttered from the ceilings and flaunted from the niches in the walls. The aisles were carpeted with tapestry and velvet, and the pillars were clustered with gold and blazing with gems. On the opposite sides of the great nave two thrones were erected, the one being approached by a flight of velvet covered steps and canopied with cloth of gold and scarlet velvet sprinkled with golden bees.

And now the great bell in the tower struck one with a heavy, reverberating clang, there arose a swell of triumphal music, and a mimic procession, clad in gorgeous robes, moved into view from one of the hidden aisles. At the head of this cortege, walked an old man wearing a triple crown, who, as the bell tolled for the second time, ascended the steps of the smaller throne.

It was the ceremony of the coronation performed by automatons.

Napoleon looked on with unusual interest. "Confess, Fouche," said he, "that this is as admirable in its way as the police system of Paris. There is one mistake, however," he continued. "The great doors of Notre Dame will not open on that occasion. The throne was built against them, and the only entrance was through the transverse halls."

"True, sire," said the fictitious artisan, casting a side glance at Fouche, whose name he had just heard pronounced. "True, but your majesty will see that it is a mistake unavoidable here. Like the rest of the world, we have been obliged to sacrifice truth in order to secure effect."

The Emperor smiled and remained silent.

Meanwhile, Fouche was revolving a dilemma in his mind with the rapidity of one accustomed to act in dangerous crises. There are situations in which a slight vantage in the hands of a dangerous man may set at naught the strength of thousands, and in which the most extraordinary means must be employed to secure what are apparently trifling results. Fouche adopted the course which seemed at first most speedily practicable, since the consideration of first importance was in this instance time.

"Your Majesty," said he advancing, and speaking rapidly, "may I request your immediate attendance in your cabinet to a matter of the utmost consequence—a matter which will not admit of a moment's delay."

The Emperor turned in surprise and frowned. Chavarri looked up sullenly and silently, and made a suspicious movement toward his clock. With the rapidity of thought Fouche changed his plans.

"Your Majesty," said he more loudly and rapidly than before, "the Lady Isidore Chavarri has just been arrested near the Cemetery of Montmartre, charged with a capital crime. She has already been tried by a special tribunal and condemned to death. I come to implore your Majesty to grant her pardon."

As he spoke he fixed a painful searching gaze upon the Spaniard. This time the bolt had struck. The old man's tawny face was taking on a sickly hue and his limbs trembled.

"This is a most unusual proceeding," said the Emperor, in amazement. "Who is this lady, and what is the nature of her crime?"

Fouche, bent double with suspense, still keeping his eye riveted upon the tawny, changing face, spoke almost imploringly.

"You have trusted me before, sire. I beseech you to trust me now. Ask me no questions, but write the pardon—quickly."

There was an instant of silence, broken only by the ticking and low, fair music of the clock. The second hand was measuring off the sixtieth minute, with rapid, steady sweep. Almost unconsciously Fouche drew a pistol from his pocket cocked it unobserved, and with a face as that of a corpse, was raising himself to fire—with a cry to the Emperor on his lips—when Chavarri, whose mind seemed torn by contending emotions, bent suddenly over his mechanism, touched a spring concealed in the rear of the tower, and instantly the whole complicated machinery of the clock stopped with a sudden metallic clang. The music ceased, the automatons paused, standing like statues, each in his place, the mimic Emperor stretching out his hand for the crown of the Cæsars, and the great bell in the tower poised midway in its swing for the twelfth and final stroke.

"Parbleu!" muttered Fouche, pocketing the pistol, and wiping the perspiration from his brow. "Allow me, Monsieur," he said, advancing to the table; "let me inspect this wonderful specimen of art."

"It is so delicate, Monsieur," said Chavarri, hurriedly, still keeping his finger on the secret spring and waving Fouche off with his unengaged hand.

"Here is the pardon," said the Emperor, affixing his signature to a paper as he spoke. "I hold you, Fouche, responsible for results. Well, what next?"

"Our worthy friend's clock is broken, it appears," said Fouche, awkwardly.

"Broken, sire," said the Spaniard, "and with it the plans of a lifetime." And, he added, casting down his eyes, and speaking in a querulous broken voice, "since, when one's hopes are broken, one cares but little where he goes, I wish a passport to leave France."

Fouche took up the cue immediately. "I have to request, sire," said he, "that you also make out a full and free pardon for the accomplice of the Lady Isidore Chavarri—her father, Don Mosen Chavarri, of Seville."

The Emperor smiled bitterly. His active mind had already compassed the situation, and without a word, either of expostulation or inquiry he seized a pen and wrote. Then, having finished and signed the double pardon, he advanced with it in his hand.

"Our friend here," said he, "doubtless knows where these parties are to be found and to him I confide these papers."

The old man, still jealously keeping his hand on the spring of mechanism, read aloud:

"A full permission to Don Mosen and Donna Isidore Chavarri to leave France immediately, without hindrance or question."

"Add," said he, "and alive."

"You would have made a good diplomat," said Napoleon, as he made the required addition.

Chavarri hesitated for a moment, removed his hand lingeringly from the spring, and bowing his head, gliding towards the door. Just upon the threshold he turned in sudden dismay.

"Where shall I find my daughter?" asked Chavarri.

"When she is found we will send Monsieur word," sneered Fouche.

An expression of the most intense malignity flashed across the old man's face, and with an oath he sprang back toward the table in the room. But a pistol confronted him.

"These pardons are forfeited!" cried Fouche.

"No," said the Emperor, "let him pass."

Chavarri, with a look of wonder, wheeled slowly about and disappeared.

After his departure Napoleon stood for a short time in the centre of the apartment lost in a profound reverie.

Then, as his gaze fell upon the clock and the automaton standing beneath the suspended crown within, he bent forward and regarded the figure attentively.

"So," he said, "this was to have been my successor."

It is scarcely necessary to add that the clock proved, on examination, to be an infernal machine of the most ingenious and deadly description. Concealed beneath the metallic slab, which formed the pavements of the mimic chapel, and which was constructed to fold back at the proper moment, was found a triple row of small wrought-iron barrels, loaded heavily with slugs and balls, and arranged to cover an arc of forty-five degrees, at a distance of twenty yards from the machine; no one within that range could possibly have withstood their discharge, exploded simultaneously, exactly when the hands on the dial indicated the hour of noon; but a spring on the outside of the case gave the manipulator power to alter the "set" of the works, and discharge them sooner if necessary.

A few months after the occurrence of the incident narrated above, Fouche received a letter from Chavarri, then in England, written in the vein in which men, who have played a desperate game and lost, occasionally write to those who have outwitted them. The writer stated that the clock was entirely the work of his own hands, and that he and his daughter alone were concerned in the plot, which had been frustrated by Fouche's promptness.

As for himself, he had little expectation of escaping, having freely resolved to involve himself, if necessary in the [illegible] which he knew would overwhelm the Emperor. His daughter, however, the only person on earth for whom he retained any affection, he could not afford thus to sacrifice. He had made provision elsewhere for her future support, and according to the original plan, she was to have left Paris some thirty days before the consummation of the plot, thus having abundant time to pass the frontier and reach a place of safety. This had been foiled by an unforseen event. On the evening before the final fiasco at the Tuileries they had received information to the effect that Napoleon was on the point of departure for the frontier, and everything being in readiness, and the period of his return being uncertain, it was determined to make the attempt at once. On the following morning accordingly, the daughter had departed at as early an hour as possible, trusting for her escape to good fortune, and he, himself, fortified with letters from prominent officials, had proceeded to the palace at eleven having given his daughter all the time it was possible to spare.

Fouche himself knew the rest.

No personal danger, no promised honor, nothing, in short, but the cunningly devised falsehood regarding his daughter, could have induced him, Chavarri, to stop the hands of the fatal clock.

He also confessed that it was he who, two years before, had fired the shot in the Rue de Rivoli, and stated that it had long been the sole aim and surpose of his life to assassinate Napoleon. He added, however, that they need have no fear of his repeating the attempt, as the magnanimity of the Emperor on the last occasion had completely disarmed him.

Chavarri subsequently died in extreme poverty in London. Of the after fate of his daughter nothing is known. His clock, despoiled of the murderous portion of its machinery, was preserved for several years in the Tuileries, and was finally destroyed by an accidental fire and the falling of a wall.

MISS NILLSON has shocked the Scrantonians by playing a game of billiards with Brignoli, and they say Parepa could beat her all out of sight as a vocalist.

AT a recent fair in Portland some fine needle work was exhibited, done by a lady ninety-six years old, without the aid of glasses, and yet it is said that the American canvas has been degenerating for years.

LATE advices from the American expedition to the coast of Venezuela, to search for treasure supposed to have been lost by the sinking of the Spanish ship-of-war San Pedro de Alcantara, half a century ago, state that the wreck has been found in ten fathoms of water.

AN old lady getting off the cars at Hartford the other day, attracted the attention of a policeman, who tendered his aid, when the old lady peppered him in the ribs with her umbrella and sharply solilo quized: "Clear out, you bigamist, you shant touch me." She had read the papers.

RAILROADS in England have been paying well of late, and the reason, according to the London Times, is that, instead of devoting all their energies to competing with rival lines, and building branches to steal the traffic of others, they have kept to their own field, and managed their affairs in the most careful and economical manner.

IN his late tour of the British Islands Senator Wilson was struck by the prevalence of rum-drinking and religion in Scotland. The Scotts, he says, are "a very religious and very hard-drinking people. They read a long chapter from the Bible, make a long prayer, take a stiff drink of whiskey all around—father, mother, children and babes—and then go to bed. There's a great deal of drunkenness in Scotland."

RURAL ECONOMY.

WHEAT SEEDING.

The leading work for October is the seeding of the great wheat crop, and is one the importance of which cannot be overestimated. The profits of the farmer's operations for the season and the feeding of the millions of our population are both specially concerned in the due preparation of the grounds, its fertilization, the condition of the seed and the time and manner of its sowing. The preparation of the ground, it is hoped, is already accomplished by breaking and turning well the clover sod or the stubble field, or by clearing off such crops as may have been grown upon it during the season. Everything should now be in readiness, that the seeding in this latitude may be begun during the first week of the month, and finished as early as circumstances allow. The surface should be harrowed and left as clear as can be of litter, grass, weeds, &c., so that the finely tilled soil, by whatever operation the seed is put in, may cover it perfectly at a suitable depth, and make it grow promptly.

DRILLING WHEAT.

In drilling in fall wheat some advantage may be gained by which way the drills are run. The prevailing winds in winter are from northerly directions. If the drill are arranged to run similarly, when the ground is frozen and the winds are violent much earth is blown from about the roots, and they become sometimes dangerously exposed. If the drill is run in an easterly direction, the winds will blow across them, and all loose earth, dust, and floating matters, and, most important of all, the snow, will be drifted against the rows of wheat plants on the side where they need protection. The roots will thus gain covering which is useful not only during the cold weather but also during the growing season.—Chatauqua Farmer.

CORN FIELD.

If the corn has matured early, it may be dry enough to begin gathering the latter part of the month. In the mean time let the blades and tops be well taken care of, and guard the field against depredations. If pumpkins have been grown in the field, gather them for feeding to cows and hogs.

POTATOES.

Dig potatoes after the middle of the month, if well matured. A potato plow saves much labor in harvesting, and will save its cost in gathering a few acres. After a dressing of salt, let the air to dry off moisture, put them away in the cellar or in kilns on top of well-drained ground.

FEEDING HOGS.

Begin early to feed hogs for pork. We are apt to delay too long for convenience of having corn gathered, and throw this important business too far into the cold weather, when it takes a much larger quantity of food to make the same quantity of flesh and fat. When the atmosphere becomes cold the carbon of food, which should make fat, is burned out to keep the animal comfortable, and an extra consumption is required to serve both purposes. Hence the necessity also of comfortable houses and bedding in cold weather. Hogs that have had the run of a good pasture without other food will not fatten well in less than five weeks, and if not in very good condition when brought to the pen, six weeks will be required. Let them, if practicable, be shut up and fed regularly by the middle of the month.

It is desirable that for feeding all animals, we should have conveniences for grinding and cooking, and for hogs especially. It is the misfortune of small farmers, however, that they cannot afford to practice the most economical methods; they cannot incur so large a cost of preparation for the sake of the saving in a small way that would result. To all who can, cooking is the true mode of prepairing food; others must do the best they can. Grinding and soaking both help perfect digestion, and the latter at least may be always practiced. Hogs should be taken off the ground and put into pens, with raised floors that will drain readily and may be easily cleaned, and their food should be given them in good troughs.

FEEDING CATTLE.

For the same reasons given for feeding hogs, should cattle for beef be fed early. A moderate quantity of grain, with good pasture, will fatten them rapidly through this and next month. The waste of feeding unground grain may be rectified by having one store hog to run in the pasture for every head of cattle. Milch cows well fed will make more and better butter this and next month than at any other season. Give them pumpkins and a little corn meal in addition to their pasture feed.

SHELTER FOR STOCK.

Take the earliest time at command to give shelter sufficient for every head of stock and litter for their proper bedding. For store cattle of every kind a shed open to the south, and protected on both sides, makes good protection during our winters, so far as the health of stock is concerned.

GARDEN NOTES.

Cabbages—Plants for next year's crop of early cabbages should be set out the latter part of the month. Put the ground in thorough condition, mixing well the manure with it, and throw up ridges running north and south; make these ridges three feet apart, and set the plants on the side least exposed to the sun twelve inches apart and about the middle of the ridge. Plants need protection rather from the rays of the sun coming on them while hard frozen than from frost, and this should be remembered in all cases where protection is needed.

Cauliflowers—Plants of this vegetable need the protection of glass during severe weather and should be provided for accordingly.

Spinach.—Growing crops of this should be thinned and cleared of weeds.

Lettuce.—Transplant from the bed into rich, light soil. There are hardy sorts, that need no protection; such as do, should be put close enough together to be protected by frames when cold weather sets in, and will come forward early in spring.

Celery.—Continue to earth up celery in dry weather.

Onions for seed.—Towards the last of the month select some of the finest onions for seed and set them out in rich ground, well prepared.

Carrots, Beets, &c.—Take up carrots, beets and other root crops, (except parsnips and salisfy, which are better left in the ground,) and store by the last of the month.

VARIETIES.

THE Masonic order has a total membership in the United States of 466 853.

"PA isn't that man in what they call the spring of life?" Why, my son? "Because he looks very green."

A PRETTY Irish girl in New York wants to be divorced from her Chinese husband, and Ah-Aum says, "Welly good; I likee dat; gee me piece paper same as Mellican man."

A GENTLEMAN having sent his man servant to buy some lucifer matches, said to him when he came back, "I hope, John, they are better than the last, which were good for nothing." "Oh, these are excellent," replied John, "I have tried every one of them."

FOUR persons have been arrested in Lancaster for placing obstructions on the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, near that city. They fastened ties on the track, but happily whilst two engines were somewhat injured no other damage was done.

IN Germany every child is taught to sing, music being considered a part of elementary education. As a consequence the nation has beeome one of musicians, ranking second to none in talent and musical composition. Some of the grandest harmonies emanate from the German nation. Let every American family cultivate this art more than ever.

THE Scientific American says it is impossible to construct a burglar-proof safe, for the thief, with his cylinders of compressed hydrogen and oxygen, can in a few seconds burn holes of any size in the hardest metal, his fire drill enabling him in a few minutes to work his way into the strongest safe that was ever constructed. To what perfection crime is getting.

THE Amherst Standard is responsible for the following: "One of our sophomores has devised a new way of telling bad news. He writes home to his father, "I came near losing $37 last week." Anxious parent writes back that he is thankful the money was not lost, and wants to know 'how near. By return mail, 'came within one of it—lost $36."

A GENTLEMAN was describing to Douglass Jerrold the story of his courtship and marriage—how his wife had been brought up in a convent and was on the point of taking the veil when his presence burst upon her enraptured sight, and she accepted him as her husband. Jerrold listened to the end of the story, and then quietly remarked: "She simply thought you better than *nun*."

THE Empress Eugenie is to stay with her mother two months. She went to Madrid via Southampton and Lisbon. The carriage of the Spanish consul was at the Southampton railway station to convey her to the steamer. She was attended by two servants, and ladies may be interested to learn, wore a dark dress—the material and make, alas! are not specified—and black hat with plume.

GEORGE WASHINGTON was a man of old-fashioned honesty, as appears from the following memorandum made by him when Commander-in-chief: "By cash, £133 16."—Note—"This sum stands in my account as credit to the public, but I can find no charge of it against me in any of the public offices. Where the mistake lies I know not, but wish it could be ascertained, as I have no desire to injure or be injured.

FROM a paper on the vertebrate animals of Australia it appears that no woodpeckers or humming-birds have ever been met with in that country. Among birds, the parrot is the most prominent. Reptiles abound, among them a species of crocodile, individuals of which frequently grow to the extraordinary length of thirty feet, and occasion much trouble to the colonists. No one of the five venomous snakes of the country is so deadly as the English viper. The number of known harmless species is seventy-five.

THOSE who are fond of canaries would do well to carry out the following. Always hang the cage so that no draft of air can strike the bird; give nothing to healthy birds but canary and rape seed, mixed with water, cuttle-fish bone and gravel on the floor of the cage; also a little water for bathing. The room should not be overheated. When moulting (shedding feathers) avoid drafts of air; give plenty of rape seed slightly moistened; a little hard-boiled egg and cracker grated fine is excellent. Bad seed kills birds. Cabbage and sweet apples are good, as preventing fevers.

Tricks of Jugglers.

A traveller at Kinsai was entertained by the Viceroy, the Amir Kustai, and this was one of the amusements:

"That same night a juggler appeared, who was one of the Great Kaan's slaves, and the Amir said to him, 'Come and show us some of your wonders!' Upon this he took a wooden ball with seven holes in it, through which long thongs were passed, and laying hold of one of these, slung it into the air. (It was the hottest season of the year, and we were outside in the middle of the palace court.) There now remained only a short end of a thong in the conjurer's hand, and he desired one of the boys who assisted him to lay hold of it and mount. He did so, climbing by the thong, and we lost sight of him. The conjurer then called to him three times, but getting no answer, he snatched up a knife, as if in a great rage, laid hold of the thong, and disappeared in his turn! By-and-by he threw down one of the boy's hands, then a foot, then the other hand and the other foot, then the trunk, and, last of all, the head! Lastly, he came down himself puffing and blowing, and with his cloth all bloody, kissed the ground before the Amir, and said something to him in Chinese. The Amir gave some order in reply, and our friend then took the lad's limbs, laid them together in their places, and gave a kick, when presto! there was the boy, who got up and stood before us! All this astonished me beyond measure."

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 14, 1871.

IT was rather shabby to invite Democrats into carriages to join a procession in honor of the President, and then label horses and carriages "Lincoln Club." The gentlemen who run that institution should be above such conduct.

As yet Little Boss TWEED has not seen fit to publish the "act of Assembly approved March 1, 1871," by authority of which, he tells Councils, he expended $166,074.16, in the purchase of ground, etc., or just $56,845.41 more than the lots cost on which City Hall is built.

Is there a single Radical paper in this city that will have the independence to say that when little Boss TWEED claims that $56,845.41 spent on City Hall was excluded from the construction account by the act of March 1, 1871., that he claims to have acted under the authority of an act that has no existence?

THE *Gazette* appears to be very much worried about JEFF. DAVIS being elected President and says:

THE POST says it would support Jeff for President to-day.

It is just such twaddle as this that people naturally look to that stupid old organ to find. No wonder its rival, the *Commercial*, has taken the wind ont of its sails and become the leading Republican organ in Western Pennsylvania.

And now Ex-Gov. Beriah Magoffin, of Kentucky, has been interviewed. He said Gen. Geo. W. Cass, of Pennsylvania, is his personal choice for President, but he has no expectation of seeing him nominated. He condemned both the abject humility which Wade Hampton advises, and the sullen resistance counseled by A. H. Stephens, and said the Amendments have become law, and the South should recognize that fact, and forget how it was done. He believes the Democrats will win in 1872, if they nominate a good ticket and pronounce in favor of a liberal tariff policy, universal amnesty, and economy in all departments of the Government.—*Ex*

BERIAH is a gentleman of taste and excellent judgment.

SOME leading and respectable Republicans express their satisfaction at the manner in which General GRANT was received, with the exception of the efforts of a few small potato politicians who attempted to monopolize him, but the especial matter of gratulation consisted in the absence of a banquet, which would have afforded another opportunity to a few low bred persons to disgrace themselves and company, by carrying away from the table bottles of wine, and employing others to do the same for their benefit. Whilst no sense of shame will even tinge the cheek of the parties alluded to, yet it involved a degredation from which gentlemen must shrink, and excited loathing in all who recognize the amenities of social life. Parades but no banquets.

THE GERRYMANDER DISTRICT.

Our readers will remember the infamous gerrymander on the part of the Radicals in the Legislature, in which the counties of Washington, Beaver and Butler were erected into a legislative district with four members, for the evident purpose of depriving the majority of the voters of Washington county, which of itself should be a separate district, of representation. From present advices there seems to be but little doubt that the manipulators of this outrage will meet with their just deserts. There seems to be no doubt but that the Democracy will elect their four candidates in this district, and thus decide the complexion of the next Legislature. The Temperance men in Beaver have a full ticket in the field, which will be largely supported, thus ensuring the election of the Democratic candidates. Let every Democrat in the district go to the polls and do his duty, and the Radical party will receive a just rebuke for its attempt to disfranchise the people.

WHAT DEMOCRACY IS.

Mr. SAMUEL J. TILDEN aptly described the principles of Democracy in his speech at Rochester, when he said that its creed is composed of two ideas; First, to limit as much as possible all governmental power, enlarging always and everywhere the domain of individual judgment and action; secondly, to throw back the government power necessary to be exercised as much as possible upon the States, and the localities approaching in every case the individuals to be affected.

In defining the position of the Democratic party with regard to the centralization of power in the affairs of government, Mr. TILDEN compressed a volume of fact and argument into a single paragraph, when he said:

Forty millions of people guided by a single hand would sweep over all dissent and all resistance of isolated or disorganized individuals. Look at France; half a million of officeholders and half a million of soldiers moved from the centre make civil liberty impossible. I oppose centralism because it creates an irresponsible power and irresponsible power is always corrupt. A government ruling all the affairs of individuals from the Atlantic to the Pacific, from the Great Lakes to the Gulf of Mexico, would be the most incompetent for what it would undertake; the most oppressive, the most irresponsible and the most corrupt government of which history affords any example. It would repeat and exaggerate the crimes of the worst government in the worst age. Already the system is maturing its fatal fruits. Demoralization in public trusts prevails to an extent never before known in this country and scarcely believed to be possible.

THE ROCHESTER CONVENTION.

Both the Democratic and Radical Conventions have been held in the great State of New York. The contrast between the proceedings of the two is so marked that it cannot fail to command the attention of the people, not only of the State of New York, but of the whole country. At Syracuse, where the Radical office seekers and office holders assembled to put a State ticket in nomination, the most disgraceful scenes ever witnessed were enacted—not simply disgraceful in the ordinary acceptation of the term, but absolutely so disgusting as to perclude their publication in full in respectable journals. At Syracuse it was merely a scramble for the spoils of the office, and the packing of a Convention in the interest of corrupt demagogues, by men whose records are so blackened by crimes upon the people, that even purblind partisans are disgusted with the men who control the Radical organization in the Empire State.

The Radical Convention held at Syracuse two weeks ago, had not one word to say against or in denunciation of the New York City Ring, and the frauds committed by it. The reasons were obvious. The very men who controlled the Syracuse Convention, and lashed the decent Republicans from its threshold, themselves inaugurated these frauds and were sharers in the stealings.

At Rochester there was no mincing of matters by the Democratic Convention. It proceeded at once to denounce the infamous frauds which characterize the city Ring, demanded their prosecution and punishment, and went still further—laid down a plan whereby the corruptions of the city government may be cut up by the roots, and the overburdened tax-payers relieved from the anti-Democratic government saddled upon the people of the city by a Radical Legislature, a system of government which made the officials subject to no responsibility, and percluded the people from righting their wrongs by calling corrupt officials to account. So with all the bluster and fury of the Radical organs which had become bloated upon the spoil of the Ring, the people will have to depend upon the Democratic party for relief.

We have said that the reason why the Radical Convention of Syracuse did not denounce the frauds and corruptions of the New York city Ring were obvious. They are the legitimate fruits of tyranical Radical legislation, enacted for the sole purpose of creating Rings that might rule the people without restraint. In 1856, the Republican party carried the State of New York for FREMONT and gained the ascendancy in the Legislature which they held until last year. While the City of New York was Democratic. As the city was the center of a large population, great wealthy and necessarially required a large expenditure of money, the Radical Legislature concluded to deprive its people of the right of self government, so as to place all of its most important offices in the hands of Radicals made appointive, which the Legislature accordingly did, well knowing that they could not be elected by the people.

By creating an extraneous government and placing corrupt Radicals in power over the Democratic voters of New York without their consent, and against their unavailing protests, the Radical party laid the foundation for all the frauds that have been committed upon and in the name of the city government. All thinking men know that it is perfectly absurd to charge these frauds either in their inception or their more mature development, upon the Democratic party, because it was absolutely disfranchised and the city of New York was ruled by the Radical Legislatures and Radical Governors through the appointive power. Thus for fourteen years the Radical party has ruled the city of New York from Albany, inventing and carrying out the most infamous frauds on record, and for which the Democratic party is in no way responsible.

The Board of supervisors created by the act of the Republican Legislature of 1857, was the starting point of all the frauds upon the city government of New York. Deduct the frauds committed by that corrupt syndicate, from the aggregate of corruptions and nothing remains. This Board was a Radical invention, created for a purpose which no longer can be misunderstood. Half of this Board was given to the Radicals in a city where not one could be elected, and half to the Democrats, so that corrupt men of either party should be shielded, and the whole practically relieved of all responsibility. When the first half-and-half Board had been elected, a Republican Legislature took a still more effectual step for protecting it in perpetration of frauds. A law was passed for dividing the elected members into six classes each, and extending their terms of office to six years. One of the elected members and one of the appointed members were to go out each year, leaving always in office five-sixths of trained and veteran corruptionists who could not be reached by the people or held to any responsibility in the elections. It was first so organized as to free it from all party responsibility; and then its organization was so as to free it from all responsibility to the people by the great length of the terms of office. To still further strengthen the power of this Board, the Radical Legislature provided that when a vancancy occared, the Board itself should fill the vacancy by appointment.

All the startling frauds which have lately come to light were grown and ripened in this Radical hot-bed of corruption, against which the Democratic party of New York city have been making unavailing protests for the past fourteen years. Now there seems to be some hope that the people of the city will secure a remedy. The Rochester Convention strikes at the root of the evil, and demands that the people of the city of New York shall be enfranchised, and allowed all the rights of American citizens, which will enable them to turn corrupt men out of office. The Radical leaders will, of course, oppose this, and the fight will be between the people on one side and corrupt party leaders on the other. The sympathies of every friend of honest government will be on the side of the people, and they will win.

There was no taint of corruption in the Rochester Convention. No politician who was even under suspicion crossed the threshold. The delegates cut loose from every form of corruption, and demanded an honest government, responsible to the people and accountable to the law. All of its deliberations were dignified and respectable. The Syracuse Convention was precisely the reverse of this. The result cannot be doubtful. Honesty and reform must triumph over the friends and advocates of fraud and corruption. The Rochester ticket will be elected by the largest majority ever given to any party in the State, and a reform of abuses will thus be insured.

THE NATIONAL BUNGLER.

It may be possible for Mr. BOUTWELL, the Secretary of the Treasury, to be able to conceal his financial blunders until after the elections in Ohio and Pennsylvania, but certainly not for any length of time. The evil influences engendered by the false impressions relative to the condition of the national finances, which Mr. BOUTWELL has been industriously circulating in his speeches and debt statements, will amount to but little, compared with the inextricable confusion into which the national finances are merging under the Secretary's mismanagement.

He has systematically misinformed the public as to the workings of the funding scheme. Not less than six different and contradictory statements have been made in relation to the funding of the $200,000,000 five per cents, within the past three months.

Despite the official anuouncements repeatedly made—no doubt with a view of influencing the election—that the $200,000,000 of five per cents had been "placed," or in other words, that that amount of the public debt had been funded at five per cent; it turns out that it is not only not funded, but is not likely to be for some time to come. The "syndicate," which was to cure all our financial ills, already begins to operate as an emetic. The "syndicate" has notified Mr. BOUTWELL to stop the shipment of bonds, or in other words the "syndicate" has proven to be a failure, after a negotiating a portion of the loan at a positive loss to the American people.

It is about time that Mr. BOUTWELL had learned that "honesty is the best policy," and that in the long run he will more fully command the respect and confidence of the public by dealing frankly with them, instead of manufacturing political capital by coloring his statements. There are two claims set up by Mr. BOUTWELL, which are so manifestly contradictory, that we wonder that any man of ordinary intelligence would venture upon them. He claims that the total public debt on the 1st day of October was $2,368,202,619 93; that the decrease of the debt during the month of September was $13,458,620,51, and since the first of March, 1871, $60,044,907.05. His other statement is that $130,000,000 has been funded, which would be an increase of $70,044,907,05 since the first of March instead of a decrease of more than sixty millions, so that instead of the people paying six per cent., interest on $30,000,000 of 5-20 bonds. they are paying *eleven* per cent. on the same sum six per cent. on the 5-20 bonds and five per cent. on the new fives.

Every move of Mr. BOUTWELL has been to make matters worse. The bonds which he has purchased for cancellation, were bought at such a rate of prenium, that their purchase and cancellation were no relief to the people. His funding scheme has added to instead of lightening the public burdens, and to make a show of reducing the general debt, he has kept up the tax rate to the highest standard, so that while all values have shrunk, and thirty-three per cent. at least of the producers profits and the laborer's wages have fallen away, the rate of taxation has increased rather than diminished. It takes no new seer to predict that financial ruin must be the ultimate result of such a policy. He has no system by which he is guided. He spasmodically bulls or bears the gold and stock markets, and then exhibits his sales and purchases as reductions of the public debt, not stopping to consider that for every ten millions of reduction he hopelessly sacrifices three and one-third millions of the public treasury and places it beyond reclamation or availability.

The great fault with Mr. BOUTWELL's financial policy is that all he does is done for political effect. The fact that he goes upon the stump in the midst of a political campaign, and there contradicts or tries to gloss over his own official acts and statements, shows that even he is aware of the failures and blunders that he has committed.

THE CANDIDATES.

Names of the Nominees Throughout the State.

The candidates of both parties for the Senate and Assembly will be found below:

SENATE.

SECOND DISTRICT—*Philadelphia.*

Democratic.	*Republican.*
William S. Torr,	Elisha W. Davis.

THIRD DISTRICT—*Philadelphia.*

Michael Wartman,	George Connell.

THIRTEENTH DISTRICT—*Luzerne, Monroe and Pike.*

F. D. Collins,	C. L. Parrish.

FOURTEENTH DISTRICT—*Bradford, Susquehanna, Wayne and Wyoming.*

R. S. Stephens,	L. F. Fitch.

SIXTEENTH DISTRICT—*Cameron, McKeon, Potter and Tioga.*

	B. B. Strang.

EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT—*Clinton, Cambria, Clearfield and Elk.*

Wm. A. Wallace,	Jesse Merrill.

NINETEENTH DISTRICT—*Cumberland and Franklin.*

Henry K. Peffer,	J. M. Weakley.

TWENTIETH DISTRICT—*Adams and York.*

Wm. McSherry,	A. C. Hetrick.

TWENTY-THIRD DISTRICT—*Allegheny.*

Robert M. Gibson, John Murray, Sr.,	James L. Graham, Miles S. Humphreys.

TWENTY-FOURTH DISTRICT—*Indiana and Westmoreland.*

Jacob Turney,	Harry White.

HOUSE OF REPRESNTATIVES.

PHILADELPHIA.

Dist. *Democratic.*	Dist. *Republican.*
1. Joseph Caldwell.	1. G. H. Smith.
2. George McGowan.	2. Horace D. Gaw.
3. Samuel Josephs.	3. W. H. H. Lister.
4. Phillip A. Bissell.	4. Wm. Elliott.
5. C. H. Dougherty.	5. J. L. Frankin.
6. J. T. Thomas, *Ind.*	6. Charles A. Porter.
7. G. W. Taylor.	7. Howard J. Potts.
8. Wm. H. Souder.	8. Samuel Daniels.
9. Miles Murphy.	9. Wm. H. Vogdes.
10. Samuel D. Dailey.	10. William Kagel.
11. John Lawrence.	11. J. B. Hancock.
12. John E. Faunce.	12. George W. Fox.
13. John O'Neill.	13. S. D. Strook.
14. Rich. Andress, *Ind.*	14. John Lamon.
15. B. R. Caskey.	15. Adam Albright.
16. Charles H. Gibson.	16. A. D. Levering.
17. Thomas H. Flood.	17. G. H. Griffith.
18. Wm. Regli.	18. James N. Marks.

ALLEGHENY.

James Irwin.	James Taylor.
Robert Liddell.	M. Edwards.
August Hartze.	John Gilfillian.
William Hasslit.	D. N. White.
J. K. P. Duff.	H. K. Sample.
Moses P. Walsh.	J. W. Ballantine.
Peter Haberman.	Alexander Miller.

ADAMS.

Isaac Hereter,	E. McGinley.

FRANKLIN.

Maj. A. J. North,	Thaddeus M. Mahon.

ARMSTRONG.

George S. Putney,	P. K. Bowman.

BEAVER, BUTLER AND WASHINGTON.

Dr. Joseph Lusk,	W. C. Shurlock.
Wm. B. Dunlap,	W. H. Mickey.
Capt. Hugh Keys,	D. M. Leatherman.
Dr. E. T. Cooper,	G. W. Fleeger.

BEDFORD AND FULTON.

J. W. Dickerson,	S. P. Wishart.

BERKS.

John A. Conrad,	George W. Hain.
A. T. C. Keffer,	Ab'm. Schweitzer.
H. H. Schwartz,	F. R. Shalters, Jr.

BLAIR.

Wm. C. Bayley,	B. L. Hewitt.

BRADFORD.

B. L. Rockwell,	B. S. Dartt.
Josiah Burrows,	P. H. Buck.

BUCKS.

Samuel Darrah.	Sextus C. Purcell.
Josiah Reiter.	Charles R. King.

CAMBRIA.

W. Horace Rose,	Samuel Henry.

POTTER AND M'KEAN.

F. W. Knox.	Lucius Rogers.

CARBON AND MONROE.

Richard S. Staples,	Daniel Kalbfus.

CHESTER.

A. J. Woodworth, N. M. Ellis,	Joseph C. Keech, Levi Prizer.

CENTRE.

P. Gray Meek,	Robert McFarland.

CLEARFIELD.

John Lawshee,	W. S. Wells.

CLARION AND FOREST.

J. B. Lawson,	B. M. Means.

CLINTON, LYCOMING AND SULLIVAN.

A. C. Noyes, Samuel Wilson,	P. D. Bricker, D. T. Huckel.

COLUMBIA.

Charles B. Brockway,	I. B. Robinson.

CRAWFORD.

D. D. Williams,	J. H. Gray, Wm. B. Gleason.

CUMBERLAND.

Muhlenburg Williams,	J. Bomberger.

DAUPHIN AND PERRY.

W. W. Jones, H. Stewart Wilson, Jacob A. Young,	Andrew K. Black, J. S. Schminkey, Joseph Shuler.

DELAWARE.

Perciphor Baker.	Thomas V. Cooper.

ERIE.

Charles Horton, Joseph Eichenlaub,	George W. Starr, C. P. Rogers.

ELK, CAMERON AND JEFFERSON.

Edmund English,	A. J. Wilcox.

FAYETTE.

Samuel H. Smith,	L. B. Page. James McIntire, (Tem.)

HUNTINGDON.

J. Simpson Africa,	F. H. Lane.

INDIANA.

——— ———	T. McMullin.

JUNIATA AND MIFFLIN.

George V. Mitchell.	Noah Hertzler.

LANCASTER

Democrat	*Republican*
E. P. Keller,	D. K. Burkholder.
Wm. Spencer,	J. T. Gatchell.
S. McCollough.	C. L. Hunsicker.
Temperance.	*Labor Reform.*
H. M. Engle.	A. K. Wilmer.
Wm. Spencer.	H. F. Bruner.
Thomas Baker.	H. M. Engle.

LAWRENCE.

Democrat	*Republican*
R. W. Clendenin.	A. P. Moore.

LEBANON.

Felix Light.	Anthony S. Ely.

LEHIGH.

Adam Woolever. Herman M. Fetter.	Reuben A. Boyer. J. B. Mauser.

LURENZE.

P. Quigley. P. De Lacey. D. B. Koons. F. P. Kessner.	Richard Williams. W. B. Hirelihy H. W. Evans. H. E. Clapsaddle.

MONTGOMERY.

John J. Harvey, Oliver G. Morris.	Henry W. Kratz, James C. McQuade.

MERCER.

Beriah Magoffin.	Nathan Morford.

NORTHAMPTON.

Samuel G. Labar, C. E. Peisert.	John Godshalk, A. B. Howell.

PIKE AND WAYNE.

J. Howard Beach.	——— ———

NORTHUMBERLAND AND MONTOUR.

A. J. Gallagher, Thomas Chalfant.	Dennis M. Bright. J. B. Newbaker, I. D.

SCHUYLKILL.

Democrat.	*Radical*	*Labor Reform.*
James Ellis,	Wallace Guss,	John Parker
Chas. F. King,	W. R. Potts,	Steph. Ringer,
W. C. Uhler.	A. C. Huckey.	Jas. T. Kelley.

SNYDER AND UNION.

Democrat.	*Republican.*
John Cummings.	William G. Herrold,

SUSQUEHANNA AND WYOMING.

D. G. Sherman, Daniel Brewster.	Martin Bringess, E. W. Beardley.

TIOGA.

A. S. Brewster.	J. G. Mitchell.

VENANGO.

W. S. Carroll.	J. D. McJunkin.

WARREN.

Luther Green.	W. H. Shortt.

WESTMORELAND.

John Latta, A. Greenawalt.	George Newmyer, T. C. Pollock,

YORK.

Lemuel Ross, Frank J. Magee.	W. J. McCurdy, *Reform*, H. R. Mosser, *Reform*.

GREENE.

R. A. McConnell.	P. L. Kramer.

SOMERSET.

Peter Hefley.	W. H. Sanner.

MAJORITIES.

The apportionment last winter was based upon the Packer and Geary vote in 1869.

THE HOUSE.

The Legislative districts are classed in the apportionment bill, as follows:

DEMOCRATIC.		REPUBLICAN.	
Philadelphia	6	Philadelphia	12
Adams	1	Pittsburgh	2
Bedford and Fulton	1	Allegheny	5
Berks	3	Armstrong	1
Bucks	2	Beaver &c.	1
Cambria	1	Blair	1
Carbon and Monroe	1	Bradford	2
Centre	1	Chester	2
Clearfield	1	Crawford	2
Clarion	1	Dauphin and Perry	3
Clinton, Lycoming, and Sullivan	2	Delaware	1
Columbia	1	Erie	2
Cumberland	1	Huntingdon	1
Elk, Cameron, and Jefferson	1	Indiana	1
Franklin	1	Lancaster	3
Fayette	1	Lawrence	1
Greene	1	Lebanon	1
Juniata and Mifflin	1	Mercer	1
Lehigh	2	Potter and McKean	1
Luzerne	4	Snyder and Union	1
Montgomery	2	Somerset	1
Northampton	2	Susquehanna and Wyoming	1
Northumberland and Montour	2	Tioga	1
Pike and Wayne	1	Venango	1
Schuylkill	3	Warren	1
Westmorland	2		53
York	2		
	47		

The majorities in these districts are shown below:

REPUBLICAN DISTRICTS.	MEMBERS.	MAJ'TY.
Armstrong	1	860
Beaver, Butler and Washington	4	794
Blair	1	711
Bradford	2	2,967
Potter and McKean	1	810
Allegheny	7	4,557
Chester	2	2,084
Crawford	2	1,242
Dauphin and Perry	3	1,363
Delaware	1	1,297
Erie	2	2,160
Huntingdon	1	457
Indiana	1	1,963
Lancaster	3	5,488
Lebanon	1	1,331
Lawrence	1	1,725
Mercer	1	744
Snyder and Union	1	175
Susquehanna and Wyoming	2	762
Somerset	1	1,201
Tioga	1	2,710
Venango	1	266
Warren	1	751
DEMOCRATIC DISTRICTS.		
Adams	1	383
Bedford and Fulton	1	733
Berks	3	6,550
Bucks	2	540
Cambria	1	648
Carbon and Monroe	1	2,718
Clearfield	1	1,222
Centre		362
Clarion and Forest	1	974
Clinton, Lycoming and Sullivan	2	1,629
Columbia	1	1,809
Cumberland	1	894
Cameron, Elk and Jefferson	1	616
Franklin	1	398
Fayette	1	889
Greene	1	1,490
Juniata and Mifflin	1	450
Lehigh	2	1·578
Luzerne	4	1,066
Montgomery	2	1,040
Southampton	2	3,426
Northumberland and Montour	2	999
Pike and Wayne	1	1,179
Schuylkill	3	992
Westmoreland	2	1,342
York	2	2,781

Chairmen of the County Committees of Both Parties.

The following is a complete list of the Chairmen of the County Committees, who have co-operated with the State Central Committees of both parties:

DEMOCRATIC.

County.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Adams	Wm. McClean	Gettysburg.
Allegheny	John H. Bailey	Pittsburgh.
Armstrong	Barclay Nulton	Kittanning.
Beaver	Wm. Hursh	Rochester.
Bedford	Isaac Mengal	Bedford.
Berks	M. F. Wolf	Reading.
Blair	Thos. M'Kiernan	Altoona.
Bradford	Edward Herrick	Athens.
Bucks	Dr. G. T. Harvey	Doylestown.
Butler	John T. Baird	Slippery Rock.
Cambria	F. A. Shoemaker	Ebensburg.
Cameron	D. P. Baird	Sinnemahon'g.
Carbon	Hon Allen Craig	Mauch Chunk.
Chester	James Hemphill	West Chester.
Centre	D. F. Fortney	Bellefonte.
Clarion	A. A. Barr	Lucinda Furr.
Clinton	G. W. Batchelor	Lock Haven.
Clearfield	J. Blake Walton	Clearfield.
Columbia	Chas. G. Brockway	Bloomsburg.
Crawford	J. P. Brawley	Meadville.
Cumberland	S. V. Wagner	Newville.
Dauphin	Gen. A. L. Rumford	Harrisburg.
Delaware	Col W. C. Tully	Media.
Erie	D. W. Hutchinson	Girard.
Elk	O. B. Grant	Ridgway.
Fayette	H. J. Gillmore	Masontown
Franklin	Aug. Duncan	Chambersburg.
Fulton	J. M. Cooper	Glen water.
Forrest	P. O'Conner	Tionesta.
Green	James Ingraham	Waynesboro.
Huntingdon	B. F. Foust	Mill Creek.
Indiana	John R. Wilson	Indiana.
Jefferson	W. D. J. Martin	Brookville.
Juniata	Daniel Watts	Mifflintown.
Lancastar	Dr. Hy. Carpenter	Lancaster.
Lawrence	W. McClelland	Mt. Jackson.
Lebanon	Wm. M Bresin	Lebanon.
Lehigh	Hon. John H. Fogli.	Fogiesville.
Luzerne	A. R. Brundage	Wilkesbarre.
Lycoming	H. H. Cummin	Williamsport.
Mercer	S. B. Stephenson	Mercer.
McKean	J. C. Bachus	Smithport.
Mifflin	Andrew Reed	Lewistown.
Monroe	E. S. Stoply	Stroudsburg.
Montgomery	Charles Earnest	Norristown.
Montour	J. Reese Phillips	Danville.
Northampton	C. M. Anstell	Easton.
Northumberl'd	John Roush	Milton.
Perry	George Spahr	New Bloomfield.
Philadelphia	Issac Leech	Philadelphia.
Pike	C. W. Bull	Milford.
Potter	F. W. Knox	Coudersport.
Schuylkill	Patrick Comeford	Pottsville.
Snyder	Thomas J. Smith	Middleburg
Somerset	J. J. Hoffman	Somerset.
Sullivan	C. C. Finch	Laporte.
Susquehanna	E. B. Hawley	Montrose.
Tioga	J. W. Bailey	Mansfield.
Union	John H. Beale	Lewisburg.
Venango	Wm. McNair	Oil City.
Warran	B. F. Morris	Warran.
Washington	Hon. G. W. Miller	Washington.
Wayne	F. M. Brune	Honesdale.
Westmoreland	Gen. R. Coulter	Greensburg.
Wyoming	O. L. Parrish	Tunkhannock.
York	John Gilson	York.

REPUBLICAN.

County.	Name.	P. O. Address.
Adams	Ed. G. Fahnestock	Gettysburg.
Allegheny	H. W. Oliver, Jr.	Pittsburgh.
Armstrong	Dr. T. H. Allison	Kittanning.
Beaver	Samuel J. Cross	Rochester.
Bedford	C. W. Ashcorn	Hopewell.
Berks	J. Warren Tyron	Reading.
Blair	James A. Lingafelt	Hollidaysb'g.
Bradford	Judson Holcomb	Towanda.
Bucks	Lewis B. Thompson	Doylestown.
Butler	Robert Baron	Slippery Rock
Cambria	Wm. M. Jones	Ebensburg.
Cameron	L. Taggart	Emporium.
Carbon	Gen. Wm. Lilly	Mauch Chunk
Centre	E. M. Blanchard	Bellefonte.
Chester	Alfred P. Reid	West Chester
Clarion	James Ross	Clarion.
Clearfield	John H. Fulford	Clearfield.
Clinton	W. C. Kress	Lock Haven.
Columbia	D. A. Beckley	Bloomsburg.
Crawford	C. R. Marsh	Meadville.
Cumberland	Wm. A. Lindsey	Carlisle.
Dauphin	George Bergner	Hartisburg.
Delaware	O. P. Bullan	Media.
Elk	W. S. Hamblin	Ridgway.
Erie	George H. Cutter	Girard.
Fayette	Wm. Parshall	New Geneva.
Forrest	James G. Dale	Tionesta.
Franklin	A. D. Kauffman	Chambersb'g.
Fulton	H. Strausbaugh	Warfordburg.
Green	P. A. Knox	Waynesburg.
Huntingdon	K. Allen Levell	Huntingdon.
Indiana	Col. D. S. Porter	Indiana.
Jefferson	A. C. White	Brookville.
Juniata	John Balsbach	Port Royal.
Lancaster	J. M. Stehman	Lancaster.
Lawrence	Maj. J. Davidson	New Castle.
Lebanon	J. P. S. Gobin	Lebanon
Lehigh	John L. Hoffman	Allentown.
Luzerne	Edwin H. Chase	Wilkesbarre.
Lycoming	H. C. McCormick	Williamsport.
McKean	Lucis Rogers	Smithport.
Mercer	R. C. Hill	Mercer.
Mifflin	George Frysinger	Lewiston.
Monigomery	Jas. L. Aliabaugh	Norristown.
Monroe	Edw. S. Wolf	Stroudsburg.
Montour	C. W. Eckman	Danville
Northampton	Emil Wilvert	Sunbury.
Northumberl'd	J. Whit Wood	Dayton.
Perry	Wm. Tressler	N. Bloomfield.
Pike	A. P. Beardslee	Milford
Potter	Sobiski Ross	Coudersport.
Schuylkill	J. P. Bertran	Pottsville.
Snyder	Jeremia Crouse	Middlesburg.
Somerset	Dennis Myerf	Somerset.
Sullivan	A. E. Scurenan	Dueshare.
Susquehanna	H. C. Jessup	Monrose.
Tioga	Stephen F. Wilson	Wellsboro.
Union	John K. Krener	Hartleton.
Venango	Dr. F. F. Davis	Oil City.
Warren	David McKelvy	Warren.
Washington	Geo. V. Lawrence	Monong City.
Wayne	C. C. Jadwin	Honesdale.
Westmoreland	S. H. Baker	Latrobe.
Wyoming	R. W. Banndtyne	Tunkhannock.
York	Jas. W. Latimer	York.

THE Chicago *Journal* says that President GRANT, in Convention with his friends, while in this city, stated emphatically that to his knowledge, the charges of the New York *Tribune* against Collector MURPHY are without foundation; that he sees no reason for removing him, when from personal knowledge he regarded him as fit for the place, and will not gratify the clamors of those who have a personal or factious object in view. What has the Pittsburgh *Commercial* to say to this?

WHAT WAS DONE?

The *World* says:

The Democratic State Convention has met, deliberated, excluded the Tammany delegates, denounced the Tammany frauds, pledged the party to a new city charter, adopted a liberal platform on national questions, nominated an honest ticket, adjourned, and committed the success of the canvass to the patriotic Democratic electors of the noble Empire State. We believe it will be the general verdict of the Democracy that the work done at Rochester has been well done. Certain it is, that it was not done in the interest of any corrupt political clique, or to feed any morbid personal ambition, or in submission to the dictates of any single domineering will, but in that truly Democratic spirit which swears in the words of no master, but consults and counsels for the common good.

The Republican papers say that Tammany was not denounced, but succeeded in all its enterprizes.

SOME of the Republican newspapers are getting impatient under the recent exhibition of Ring management. The Hartford *Evening Post* says: "The game for the re-nomination of President GRANT is played with a high hand by the officeholders in several States. It was in this interest that Senator CONKLING, at the Syracuse Republican Convention, opposed the fair adjustment that had been agreed upon in the New York city difficulty, and insisted on such a course as would drive the GREELEY men from the Convention. The object of this factious and tyrannous proceeding seems to have been to secure the State Committee in the hands of TOM MURPHY men, who will 'manage' their next State Convention so as to send GRANT delegates to the National Convention.

THE Richmond (Virginia) *State Journal*, Republican organ, understands an order has been issued from the internal revenue and will issue soon from the other departments of the federal government requiring those holding federal commissions to resign in case they accept nominations for State offices. This order is aimed, according to the *Journal's* not very definite intimations, against one of the wings of the Republican family, and in the interests of other.

THE N. Y. *Sun* thinks the contrast between the Republican and Democratic State Convention is worth noting. The GRANT Convention was packed with roughs and policemen, who assailed the GREELEY delegates, and disgraced the meeting by a terrible row. The Democrats settled their differences before the Convention begun, and everything moved off quietly, no roughs or policemen being present.

THE N. Y. *Express* says wholesale discharges of mechanics in the Construction Department of the Brooklyn Navy Yard have recently taken place, rendered necessary, it is said, on account of slack work. But somehow or other, all the men discharged are friends of FENTON and GREELEY. It so happens, too, that all new appoints are on the MURPHY-CONKLING slate.

NOT satisfied with being allowed to remain in their office, Collector CASEY and Marshal PACKARD, of New Orleans, now ask the National Republican Committee to recognize them as the Republican leaders in Louisiana. Such an act would certainly give the State to the Democrats. So says the N. Y. *Post*.

The Proposed New Amendment.

We are pleased to notice the very favorable reception the proposed Sixteenth Amendment, suggested by the Pittsburgh POST (Dem.), has had from the Democratic press of the country. The proposed Sixteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution is intended to put all citizens on an equality, which they are not now, in regard to eligibility to the Presidency. White and black native-born can be President under the Constitution as it is, while foreign-born citizens cannot be. The reason for the distinction having long since ceased to have any force, the distinction should no longer be maintained by constitutional authority. Late events have made the distinction odious, and we hope to see the Constitution amended as recommended by THE POST, and the sooner the better.—*Cin. Enquirer.*

OBITUARY.

John C. Dunn, Esq.

It is with regret that we are called upon this morning to record the death of John C. Dunn, Esq.. which sad event occurred at an early hour on Thursday morning, at his residence on Sixth avenue in this city, after a short illness. Mr. Dunn was well and favorably known in journalistic and political circles in this city for the past quarter of a century.

He was actively identified with the press of Pittsburgh from 1846, until within the past few years when he retired from active journalistic and political life, enjoying the quietude of the domestic circle. From 1847 until 1849, Mr. Dunn was one of the editors and part proprietor of the *Evening Chronicle*. For a number of years he was on the editorial staff of THE POST, and for a brief period connected with the editorial department of the *Dispatch*. Besides these journalistic connections, he contributed largely to the columns of the *Daily Union*, during the existence of that publication, as well as to other publications in this city and elsewhere. He was a ready and vigorous writer, and though not ornate in style, seldom failed to carry conviction to his readers; and never failed to cope with his opponents in controversial passages at arms.

During the Presidential term of Franklin Pierce, he held a clerkship in the Postoffice, and was promoted to the Postmastership by President James Buchanan. As a public officer and a private citizen alike, he was above the tongue of aspersion, and discharged every trust in every relation in life with fidelity.

Mr. Dunn at the time of his demise was in the prime of life. He leaves behind him a wide circle of

THE OLD STORY.

Beside the vine-framed window there you sit,
The wanton sunshine with your curls coquet
And there you ply your needle, sing and knit
While here and there your deft white fingers,
A lovely picture in a lovely setting.

When, unaware, your guileless lips let drop
Some tender strains of melody outgushing,
My oriental birds grow mute, and stop
To listen, poised upon their swaying prop—
Dumb praise that well might move your cheek to blushing.

You wear a smile upon your happy face,
You never knew the pain of vague regretting,
Nor care nor grief have left the slightest trace;
Thus I, a worn-out worlding read your face—
Your sun of joy has never known a setting.

Sometimes you turn your sweet sad eyes this way,
And haply envy me my state and glory;
You do not see the thorns that hedge my way,
You do not know my life is blank and gray—
'Tis only, after all, the same old story.

I wear a smile, as joyless women may—
You do not see the worm beneath the blossom;
But oh! the wound that rankles night and day,
But oh! the hurt that aches from dawn till gray,
E'en though I wear a gem upon my bosom.

Playing Cards.

In the time of George III., Horace Walpole tells us that everybody followed Hamlet's direction, and spoke "by the card." They were made the vehicles of messages of all kinds, and even reverend bishops would take up an ace of hearts to convey instructions or serious matters of business, some of which are still in existence. Caricatures, then a new species of satire, were sometimes drawn upon them, and ministers of state condescended to invent the devices, Charles Townshend himself caricaturing the trial of Admiral Byng so cleverly that the pack was afterwards engraved.

It has often been asked why the nine of diamonds is called the "Curse of Scotland," and as an answer has lately been given by a writer in the Notes and Queries, we may perhaps conclude this article by giving the three historical facts which he assigns as having caused the saying. In the distracted state of the country during the reign of Mary, a man, George Campbell by name, attempted to to steal the crown out of Edinburgh Castle. In this he was unsuccessful, but managed to abstract nine valuable jewels, and escaped safely to a foreign shore. To replace these, a heavy tax was laid upon the country, which the poor, oppressed people thought so great a grievance that they termed it the curse of Scotland; and, until very recently, the card itself bore the name of George Campbell in the highlands. The second explanation relates to the well-known massacre of Glencoe. The mandate for this cruel deed was signed by the eldest son of the Earl of Stair, who was at the time the Secretary of State for Scotland. The coat of arms belonging to this family bears nine diamonds on its shield, and the people, not daring to stigmatise the Master of Stair as the curse of Scotland, applied it to his armorial bearings. The explanation relates to the battle of Culloden, which extinguished the hopes of the Stuart party, and was at the time considered a national curse. The Duke of Cumberland, who was known to have been a gambler, is said to have carried a pack of cards in his pocket; and when he had won the famous field, he took out the nine of diamonds and wrote his account of the victory on it.—Chambers's Journal.

Marie Leroy, the Handsome Mayoress of the Communists—Tried and Found Guilty.

Galignani furnishes a report of the trial of Marie Leroy, widow, who was called "the handseme Mayoress of the Communists." She was charged, first, with having, by cries and menaces, endeavored to excite an attempt to cause devastation and massacre in the city of Paris; second, of complicity in assisting Urbain in his violence and robbery of a person named Landau; third, of complicity in the abstraction of the funds destined for instruction in the Seventh arrondissement (St. Germain). The prisoner, who is a good looking young woman, fair, with bright blue eyes, twenty-one years of age, was elegantly dressed. During the first siege of Paris she replaced the amusements of the theatres and balls, which had had been closed, by the excitement of politics. She attended the various clubs, and frequently addressed her audiences, who were fascinated by her beauty and her ready flow of language. At one of these, the Pre aux Cleres, Rue du Bac, she encountered Urbain and speedily obtained an unbounded empire over him. Afterwards, when the Commune was instituted and he was delegated to administer the Seventh arondissement, she accompanied him to the Mairie, where they took up their abode, and she appears to have been the soul of the insurrection in that quarter, and to have been the instigator of numerous resources in which she generally accompanies Urbain. In one of these expeditions, that mentioned in the indictment, she was accused of having carried off the jewelry of Mme, Londau, and witnesses were called to prove that they had seen her wearing rings belonging to that person. Although possessed of no means of her own, she made herself conspicuous by her purchases of expensive articles, and particularly as regards her dress. A number of witnesses were called to establish the foregoing facts, and after an eloquent address from M. Andre Rousselle in defence of the accused, the latter, on being asked if she had anything to add, protested her innocence and declared that she would rather lose her head than be convicted of theft. The Court after an hour's deliberation found her guilty on the first and second counts, with extenuating circumstances, acquitted her on the third and sentenced her to simple transportation.

Striking Illustration of Woman's Rights.

The Chicago Journal says: "One of the touching examples of woman's ability to maintain her "rights" as against the cruel encroachments of the tyrant man, was given in a West Lake street omnibus a few days since. The vehicle was coming down town with a full load of passengers—every seat was occupied, and most of them by ladies. In a corner, however, near the door, sat a well dressed gentleman who was apparently enjoying the ride as well as could be expected.

Presently the 'bus stopped in response to an outside signal, and the door was opened by a respectable looking woman, who, on seeing that there were no vacant seats, turned to the gentleman in the corner and said: "Won't you come outside, sir?" To this very polite and reasonable request the gentleman responded by giving his seat to the modest female, and getting outside, where he stood on the steps of the vehicle in the broiling sun, and rode the remainder of the trip. The incident was refreshing to all the other passengers, for it indicated the dawning of a better era for the down trodden women of Chicago—an era wherein their "rights" shall be respected, and tyrants in pantaloons shall learn to keep their proper places."

The Men of the Late War.

General von Wimpffen says that Napoleon III. has always shown very moderate ability as a commander. "His instructions to our Generals in the Crimea frequently caused them the greatest embarrassment; and the success of the Italian campaign was considerably imperilled by his rash and inconsiderate combinations. * * * Although his military capacity had become much weakened of late years, he was nevertheless convinced of his superiority to the statesmen of Prussia, and he did not doubt that his military genious would enable him to find a means of conquering that nation. * * * He was not fortunate enough to find ministers who could teach him better. Nearly all of them were frivolous and incompetent, and only served to hasten the catastrophe." Of Prince Napoleon the General has a much higher opinion. "People accuse him," he says, "of want of courage, yet at the battle of the Alma he was in the midst of his troops at the most dangereus points. The reason why he did not remain in the Crimea was not because he feared danger, but because the slow and undecided conduct of the war rendered it impossible for him to take any further part in measures his judgment condemned. He possesses the gift of assimilation in an extraordinary degree; most questions relating to the navy, army, finance, administration and political economy are familiar to him. * * * Yet he has never had any serious influence in the Emperor's councils.

As to Marshal Le Bœuf, General Wimpffen says: "This capable, brave and thoroughly well informed artillery officer seems to have given far too little attention to details, without which armies cannot manage, fight or concentrate themselves with rapidity. He trusted too much in the reports sent to him by the different departments, * * * and there was no one to check his great carelessness as to the means placed at his disposal. It may be said that Marshal Le Bœuf played under the Second Empire a similar part to that of Prince Polignac at the end of the Restoration when he was Provisional Minister for War. When the Prince was asked what was the force in Paris he said it was from thirty thousand to forty thousand men, while in point of fact Marshal Marmont had from ten thousand to twelve thousand capable of going into the field. The Minister had included in this number the sick, the men on furlough and Corps de Garde, which was then in Normandy, seven or eight days' march from Paris."

Turning to the German leaders, the General remarks that the Emperor William, besides his extraordinary energy "which enables him, notwithstanding his advanced age, to brave all dangers and bear the greatest fatigue," possesses "a quality which is characteristic of great rulers, and which Louis XIV. also possessed—that, namely, of selecting the men who are most fitted to carry out his wishes. He takes care that no obstacle shall impede their action, encourages them, gives them the praise they deserve, and lets them have their full share of glory." Of Bismarck, he says: "This unequalled diplomatist expresses himself with great facility and elegance, even in a foreign language. Every word he says seems to be carefully selected as the best for attaining his object with the least difficulty. I have seen him twice under very critical circumstances, and on both occasions he gave me the impression of being the most astute and dangerous man I ever met. Though as inflexible as Moltke himself he can suit his manner and tone to the ocuasion; by seeming first conciliatory and then unyielding, he drives his adversary from hope to despair, and thus ascertains exactly what is the utmost he can hope to obtain from him." But the greatest and most dangerous of the enemies of France, thinks the writer, is General von Moltke. "His body, like his will," he says, "is of iron; his piercing glance is like that of a bird of prey; no superfluous word ever passes his thin lips. * * * When the ruin or destruction of Prussia's enemies is in question he is inexorable. This man holds us in his clutches, and if he cannot deprive our country of its political independence, and make it a vassal of the new German empire, he yet hopes to leave it so mutilated and crushed that it will for many years be unable to support those nations which will have to defend themselves against the ambition of Prussia."

Assassination of a Colored Man in North Carolina.

On the night of the 30th ult., an aged colored man, named Samuel Lockyear, was shot and killed by a United States soldier at Scuffletown, Robeson county, North Carolina. The soldier, a recruit named Brady, was drunk and went to Lockyear's house, and insisted that he should be conducted to the hiding-place of the Lowrey gang of negro outlaws. Lockyear, apparently to pacify Brady, went out with him, and, while walking in advance, was shot and killed. Brady then went to the house of another colored man and made the same demand. He, too, yielded to the soldier, and while walking in advance, heard the lock of the gun clinck, and broke into the woods, thus saving his life. Brady was identified by Lockyear's family, and delivered up to the civil authorities and lodged in Lumberton jail.

Odd Case of Mistaken Identity.

As a well dressed gentlemau was going down Clinton avenue, Albany, on Tuesday an elegantly attired lady, apparently about forty years of age rushed up to the man and fell fainting into his arms. She was taken to a neighboring drug store, and when she revived she said that years ago her husband departed on a trading expedition to the east, and, having never returned, she imagined him dead, and the gentleman into whose arms she had flung herself bore such a strong resemblance to the lost one that she would fain believe it was he. After listening to the lady's story the gentleman entered into a long statement of his antecedents, which proved to the satisfaction of the lady that he was not her long lost husband.—N. Y. Advertiser.

Figurative Expressions.

These, from the Boston Commercial Bulletin, are very bad indeed:

When a lady faints what figure does she need? You must bring her 2.

A figure-head—Your 4 head.

Elizabeth may have a good figure, but the best figure for a Bet is 1.

What are the figures for an obstacle? Use 4s to remove it.

What figures do you always find in grammar? The present tens(e).

When does fear first appear in figures? After 99, for then comes a hun-*dred*.

Can you expect a party to do "the square thing" when he states his terms in "round numbers?" Or don't you see the reason why he "don't care a fig" when he states his *fig-yours?*

The most musical figure must be "the tuneful 9" the poets sing of.

THE WATCH OF THE REDMEN.

(From Songs of the Sierras.)

Wrinkled and brown as a bag of leather,
A squaw sits moaning long and low.
Yesterday she was a wife and mother,
To-day she is rocking her to and fro,
A childless widow, in weeds and woe.

An Indian sits in a rocky cavern
Whetting a flint in an arrow head;
His children are moving as still as shadows,
His squaw is moulding some balls of lead,
With her round face painted the battle-red.

An Indian sits in a black-jack jungle,
Where a grizzly bear has rear'd her young,
Whetting a flint on a granite boulder,
And his quiver is over his brown back hung,
And his face is streak'd and his bow is strung.

An Indian hangs from a cliff of granite,
Like an eagle's nest built in the air,
Looking away to the east, and watching
The smoke of the cabins curling there,
And eagles' feathers are in his hair.

In belt of wampum, in battle fashion,
An Indian watches with wild desire,
He is red with paint, he is black with passion,
And grand as a god in his savage ire,
And he leans and listens till stars are fire.

Sombre and sullen and sad, the chieftain
Looks from the mountain far into the sea.
Just before him beat in the white billows,
Just behind him the toppled tall tree
And chopping of woodmen, knee buckl'd knee.

JOAQUIN MILLER.

THE FOUNTAIN.

Cincinnati's Pride—Description and History of the Magnificent Bronze Fountain—The Noblest in the World.

(From the Cin. Enquirer.)

The leading descriptive idea of this masterwork of art is an endeavor to realize the relative effects and the beneficent results of water upon the human race. Shadowing forth, as it were, this great blessing of heaven, we have represented to us a figure, a Genius, from whose outstretched hands, high up between heaven and earth, flows, as the gift of God, water, in its purest form, and coming down to us in the shape of rain.

Lightly treading upon a luxuriant bed of leaves of a mighty trunk, the figure is surrounded by four colossal groups, portraying the most sensible benefits of the element, such as bathing and drinking, and lastly the power of extinguishing. Then we have the figure of a Mother, who with happy, gleesome air, leads her young child to the bath, while he, childlike, clings to her arm in fear of the unaccustomed immersion.

To the right we perceive sturdy mechanics in aprons on the roof of a burning house, praying Heaven for water to extinguish the flames. To the left a farmer is seen planting a tree, which can grow only with the help of rain. He rests upon a plow, while his faithful dog approaches and shows his affection.

Finally, on the rear side, a daughter, blooming with youth, leads by the hand an aged father, stricken with disease, to the life-renewing waters. Eagerly the old man drink, as if every draught gave him new life.

Four beautiful figures in the richest *renaissance* style, from which in the form of a bow seventy-six spouts play, forming around the square groundwork a sort of circle, whose pure and living conception forms one of the most beautiful artistic effects of the art work. They are made to represent the uses of water in its homeliest and most various forms, such as the use of water for the necessities of mankind, the fisheries, navigation, and finally as steam in all its manifold appliances. The front face presents to us the family of a fisherman just returning from their labors, the younger members triumphantly holding up to gaze the struggling booty, while the elderly people are mostly engaged in mending their nets and recounting adventures.

To the right we see the shipping, various in form and shape, in the harbor, where a group of emigrants are busily engaged in settling their last accounts with the old country before embarking for the New World. The rear side shows us a group busily engaged in showing the advantages of water power—a mill filled with country people eager to have their grain ground. Lastly, water turned into steam shows us the wonderful power of an enormous hammer in a foundery, while further back we discern the locomotive puffing and blowing whistle, giving notice of its departure from our shores to those of the Old World.

In the niches, breaking the monotony of the corners, we recognize four children who represent the joys of water. A maiden, at one corner, contemplates with glee her hair, bespangled with pearls; at another, a youngster, wild with delight, holds up a crab he has caught; while at another a young girl watches with interest the antics of a shell-fish; and lastly, a boisterous young one is engaged strapping up his skates, thus affording proof of the change of water to ice.

The whole work rests upon a base of syenite, and a broad basin surrounds it of the same material. The water flowing from the fountain itself was in its various forms designed purely in aid of the artistic effects—much more so, in fact, than to its cooling and enlivening result; but it became necessary to provide something for a more materialistic result, that is, the drinking of pure, cool water. This was effected by the placing of four youths at the corners, which thus formed at once the outer edges of the monument and served as supports or reliefs to the original grand design.

One of these figures represents a youngster tying up the limbs of a playful dolphin; another is busy in confining the antics of an obstreperous crab; a third looks complacently down on a harmless snake playing about his ankles, and the fourth lies patiently waiting the appearance of a wild duck.

An Indian Romance.

Col. Downing, Chief of the Cherokee nation, was married some weeks since to Miss Ayres, a wealthy and cultivated maiden lady of Philadelphia. The affair has a spicing of romance. The lady met the handsome chief (then, and until recently, a married man) some years since in the Quaker city, and became deeply interested in him and his distant people. With the resolution of devoting her life and wealth to the advancement of the Cherokees, she removed to Talequah, where she had since lived, and where she has been most active in promoting the religious and educational welfare of the nation. Some years ago she adopted young Lewis Downing, son of the chief, a bright and promising boy, and has since watched over his training and education with more than motherly care. A year ago she built, ostensibly for him, an elegant residence, overooking the beautiful village, and furnished it with artistic taste. A few months since occurred the death of Mrs. Downing, a full-blood Cherokee. And now, at the proper time, the child leads to the altar his long-time admirer.

A COMMITTEE was recently appointed to investigate the excessive chastisement of a pupil in a Michigan public school, and reported that the punishment was not actuated by malice, but occasioned by an "undue appreciation of the thickness of the boy's pantaloons."

Dances.

On the ceiling of the Incoronata at Naples, Gioito has represented a marriage-scene, in which the knights and ladies are treading a measure with such courtly dignity that, had it not been painted two hundred years later we might have fancied it the stately Romaneska of the sixteenth century, the music of which is marked by a similar thoughtful, tender sadness. How differently does the moderu "polka" dancing appear, each performer flying about on the arm of a partner. In 1835 this St. Vitus dance was at its height; a little later the quieter French waltz and the revival of the minuet produced a healthful reaction, both in dance and accompaniment; for music has naturally followed all these changes, if it has not aided in producing them.

The ballets of Gluck, or of the earlier Rameau and Lully, give no idea of the popular dance-music of their day. Two waltz melodies of the pre-Mozart period have been preserved in the form of popular songs. One is the well known "*Lieber Augustine,*" the other

"'Sist mir alles eins,
Hab'ich Geld, oder hab'ich keins."

This simple form of harmony has been successfully imitated by Von Weber in the peasants' dance in "Der Freischutz," while the waltzes of Mozart improved upon it but slightly. Mozart composed various contra-dances, one through the influence of a fine gentleman of Prague, who asked him to dinner an hour in advance, and by this lively *tour de force* obtained from the master the desired music.

In simplicity of melody and harmony, these early contra-dances are richer than the round dances, and have a somewhat aristocratic appearance. Beethoven wrote several of them, and, in adding a catalogue of his works to the Sonata Op. 106, considered them worth mentioning. The appendix gives six; some of them monotonous and tedious, as, for example, the various parts of the "Landier."

In the first decade of the present century, the contra-dances gradually disappeared before the livelier Scottish dances; the minuet being occasionally trodden as an exhibition of personal skill. Its music, generally pretty, was sometimes pompous and pathetic; its memory has been handed down to us by the minuet in "Don Juan" and by Beethoven's "Septuor."

With Mozart, waltzes began to be arranged in four or five connected parts, instead of two. Soon came garlands of waltzes, one waltz following another, and a brilliaht *coda* closing the circle. Strauss arranged his waltzes in five parts; afterwards twelve became the chosen number. A solid, difficult, almost pedantic character belongs to the waltzes of this period. Hummel executed a master-piece for the opening of the Apollo Hall in Vienna, 1708. The herric pomp of his coda is almost laughable, full of the sound of posthorns, and imitations of the babble of a crowd. The style of such composers was denominated *galant.* Schumann characterizes it as "written by an organist for the marriags of collegians." Weber's "Invitation to the Dance," amidst all these tasteless and dull schaolmasters' ballets, is a sound of clear jubilee, an embodiment of the poetic, knightly, and tender in German dance, full of innocent, coquettish play, increasing into a rush of pleasurable, but never immoderate excitement. It is well known that the "Invitation" was first written for the piano, and afterwards arranged by Berlioz as an instrumental piece, and transformed into a brilliant concert movement.—Old and New

Family Newspapers.

Few persons have any just conception o the extent of their indebtedness to the papers for the information they possess or the moral sentiments they cherish. Compared with any past age of the world this is a remarkably enlightened period. A large portion of the people have a considerable share of correct information on almost all topics of any real importance. Religion, geography, history, the political condition of the world, astronomy, the important practical features of natural philosophy, something of geology, chemistry, as applied to agriculture and the mechanic arts, and many other subjects, are familiarized to the popular mind. Most persons can talk intelligently about them without pretending to learning and research.

But how did they come by this knowledge? Not at school, nor from books—generally speaking—but picking up, here a little and there a little, from the family newspapers, in imperceptibly small installments. Let any one ask himself where he obtained his knowledge of any particular fact. He is probably unable to tell, because it came silently, unpretendingly in the newspapers.

The same is true in regard to our best moral impressions and sentiments. They have been suggested, reiterated, and fastened on the mind of the family press. The pulpit does much; parental instructon, in many cases, does much; but the press more than either often more than both. Let any reader of a well conducted family paper open is pages and consider thoughtfully its contents. There are in a single number sometimes from one hundred and fifty to two hundred separate articles, each one conveying an idea, or a fact, or a sentiment, and stated or illustrated so as to produce an effect in enlarging the reader's store of knowledge, or giving a right direction to thought, feeling and action. Must not all this have its influence upon the reader? We think so.

Poisoned Whisky.

The Philadelphia Price Current says:

"Western distillers have recently invented a new method of manufacturing whisky by means of which a peculiar strengh and odor are imparted to the product, highly injurious to the health of consumers. Neither the noxious ingredients themselves nor the process of manufacturing as known to many outside of the 'Ring,' but sufficient is known to show the character of the business. Sulphuric acid is added to the mash or applied directly to the products of the stills, which imparts a disagreable odor to the whisky, and is so powerful in its effect that it eats up the inside of the barrels in which the compound is kept.

"Another feature of this whisky is that it cannot be extracted by any process of distillaion, redistillatton or rectification. By experience it has been shown that if a small piece of iron or copper is inserted into a barrel of whisky adulterated with this acid the entire mass will be instautly blackened, and if left for a short time a large quantity of disacetate of copper or verdigris will be evolved.

A PICTURE of life in Mexico: Two gentlemen of the highest rank in society meet in the evening in the street in the capital. "What o'clock is it, senor?" politely asks the first. The other stops, draws his revolver and covers his interlocutor, then takes out his watch and gives the desired information. Number one thanks number two, without the least surprise or remonstrance at the measure of precaution.

SHIPWRECK.

On the smiling sea was never a curl,
On the bright sky never a frown;
Never an omen of coming fate,
When my beautiful bark, with her costly freight,
In the glory of noon went down.

Boldly launched from a quiet shore;
Well framed with storms to cope;
By Youth and Courage nobly manned;
The sails were woven by Love's own hand,
The rudder was held by Hope.

The merciless sun shone full and fair,
The pitiless waves were calm,
No whisper of woe in the wooing breeze,
The gulls poised over the sleeping seas,
The treacherous air was balm.

With happy laughter, with joyous dreams,
We glided in fearless faith;
Then—the sullen jar on the sunken rock;
The grinding crash, the horrible shock;
The headlong plunge to death.

A moment's whirl of boiling foam,
A shriek through the slumberous day,
Then, smooth blue waters and calm blue skies,
And the startled birds with their keen dark eyes,
Intent on their darting prey.

The bright sea dimpled, the bright sun shone,
With nor cloud nor white crest flecked;
A thousand barks sailed gaily past,
A thousand flags light shadows cast,
Where my beautiful boat was wrecked.

Wrecked with its hopes, its loves, its trusts,
Sunk deep to the seaweeds brown.
The great world turns and the great waves break;
What should either heed of the moan we make,
When a life or a ship goes down?

A Woman's Race—Ludicrous Scenes.

In New York on Thursday according to the World there was some reviewing of infantry on the grounds when the Fushing Fete Champetre is held, followed by some cavalry manœuvres, which failed to attract much attention. Then came the grand excitement of the day—the race between several equestriennes. Everybody has been looking forward to this with impatience, and everybody was disappointed when but three entries were announced. There was one middle-aged horsewoman, barely passable in point of looks, very short and very plump, and not very graceful. Another was quite a beauty—at least contrast afforded an excuse for saying so—but still at some remove from a Venus. But the third surpassed description. By no very great stretch of the imagination she might have passed for the Witch of Endor *redivica.* The sympathy was all with the pretty one, and many among the audience were persuaded she had the best horse. After riding around the track once, and inducing the belief on the part of those who had no very great expectations of a woman's race that this was all the race to be seen, they got off finely. Whew! how unmerciful they were. They seemed to exhaust themselves whipping the poor animals, who did their utmost. The two hundred pounder was mounted on a gray mare that ran well, but she had too much to carry and came in but second best. "Youth and Beauty" did well, but her charger didn't, and seemed to be against her from the start. The third, who had neither grace, beauty, nor youth, and consequently no sympathy among the hurrahing portion of the audience, had however what was of more importance—the best horse. She took the lead at the start and kept it till the finish. When she passed the three quarter-pole, *horrible dictu,* her chignon, which was of enormous size, became unfastened. It had been fastened with sufficient care, however, to cling well under the circumstances, and waved and flapped about in a way that would have been very embarrassing to any but so undaunted an equestrienne. Should she pause, and from a false sense of modesty lose her chance of winning the race? Not at all. She would brave the jeering shouts of the small boys, and, [illegible] the laurels. And she did, and the audience made a feeble attempt to burst into enthusiastic applause, but easily relapsed into its chronic taciturnity. Then came a trotting match between three or four Flushing horses, the fastest time being 2. 16. The time between the heats was beguiled by a languishing danseuse, who threw herself into innumerable fascinnating attitudes, and went away when the bell rang for the next heat. Afterwards, some tight-rope gymnastics wound up the days entertainment.

Chinese Labor a Failure.

The experiment of introducing Chinese labor in Louisiana is now said to have proved a decided failure. Last year Mr. Merrill of Boston, Mass., who own the Millaudon plantation, a short distance above Gretna on the west side of the Mississippi, brought to his place about one hundred and forty Chinamen from California at an expense of more than $12,000. Of this number there are but twenty-five remaining, and the plantation agent says he would give these five dollars apiece to to run away. The Chinese in Louisiana are said to be not only lazy, but turbulent and unmanageable, while they are fond of changing about from place to place; and if they hire a stipulated price, they will leave their employer as soon as any one offers them higher wages. At the penitentiary in Baton Rouge, one hundred and fifty-one were at one time employed but they were soon discharged for general worthlessness. From several plantations where large gangs of them employed, they have deserted in a body; and at the place where they have remained great dissatisfaction is usually expressed by the planters with their work and behavior. One planter, Mr. Kernochan, below New Orleans, who has thirty Chinamen at work for him, has succeeded well with the experiment. But he adopted a peculiar system of dealing with them. He had a stout resolute white overseer, who began operations by tying up and whipping their interpretor and head man within an inch of his life, and continued his treatment by kicking and cuffing the Mongolians about at every opportunity. Mr. Kernochan is well satisfied with the labors of his gang; but it is evident that hereafter there will be little demand for cheap Chinese labor in that region.

Situation of England.

The Evening Post of New York says:

Poor old George the Third was a mere idiot, wandering about Windsor Castle a melancholy spectacle to his retainers, long before the inexorable fact was recognized by act of Parliament. And there can be little doubt that his granddaughter has for a considerable time been disordered in mind, though her sound physical health has enabled her Cabinet to conceal her mental aberration from the English people.

In the present crisis as in that of the Regency, the ministry is possibly reluctant to take formal notice of the royal incapacity through apprehensions, more or less well grounded, of the future. The Prince of Wales, as was the case with his great uncle, has given the country too much reason to look forward with misgiving to his accession to the throne, and the progress that has been made of late years in Great Britain towards popular institutions and the abolition of the monarchy, may well inspire conservative people with fears of forcible opposition to Albert Edward as regent or king.

A NEW style of fan has just appeared, made of satin and lace, which, when opened, is in the shape of a butterfly.

VARIETIES.

A BLACK bird—a raven hue officer.

AN universal want—want of money.

THE cup after the cup, that cheers—the hic-cup.

A MAN ought to keep out of trade, if he can't get tin.

BARBERS make many friends, but scrape more acquaintances.

WHEN is a smile behind time? When it's a little laughter.

IS IT possible for a garret window to suffer room-attic panes?

A WESTERN gentleman advertises for a "self-supporting wife."

"FIGURES won't lie." Won't they? Does a fashionable woman's figure tell the truth?

THE Presbyterian Church of the United States since its reunion contains 455,378 communicants.

A TOMBSTONE in a cemetery at Duxbury, Mass., is inscribed: "Chisel cannot help her any."

AT a recent marriage in Indiana, the bridegroom was 19 years and 8 months old, and the bride 12 years and 11 months.

THE most improbable idea of the day—The fact of "spirits" being able to carry one home.

Life is a sleep. Old men are those who have slept the longest; they only begin to waken when it is time to die.

THE "Neglected Married Woman's Society" passed a resolution inviting respectable young men to attend the weekly meetings.

HOW is it possible that "every dog can have his day," as the proverb says, when there are so many dogs and only three hundred and sixty-five days in the year?

THE negroes and Yanks are having tough times in Vicksburg. They are quarreling over the distribution of stealings, and calling each other all kinds of pet names.

SIXTY-FIVE years in the penitentiary is what we hear from Lafayette was the sentence of a villian who burned a bridge on the line of the Wabash Valley Railroad recently.

AN Illinois lover closed his letter to his lady sentimentally as follows: "My best loved one, I chawed the postage stamp on your last letter all to thunder, becaused I knew you licked it on."

BEFORE hanging a man in Louisiana they let from fifteen to forty reporters for the newspapers "interview" him for three weeks. The poor fellow is then not only willing but anxious to be hung.

A THIEVING carpet bagger is traveling around among the negroes in Florida, selling them a peculiar kind of oil, warranted to make their hair grow a foot in length and as straight as a white man's.

THE New York Board of Pharmacy say that a large number of druggists and their clerks whom they have examined could not read Latin prescriptions. They have rejected sixty druggists and eighty-one clerks.

A MISSOURI husband, whose wife had applied for a divorce, writes a protest to the Judge, in which he says, "this dam thing call divorce has in my opinion parted many a man and his wife."

A GENTLEMAN in Massachusetts in his prosperous days gave his town a tract of land for a public square. The square still bears his name, while he, penniless and friendless, is an inmate of the town almshouse.

A CHEERFUL savant has discovered that mosquitoes are a providential guard against disease, upon the supposition that in summer the human system is peculiarly liable to fever, and the insects, by depleting the quantity of blood, get up a counter-irritation.

MISS FRANCIS VOUSTORY, of Nashville, came into court last week with the conventional broken vow story, and received $10,000 from Mr. J. Flynn for breach of promise. A Western man's love suit always leads to a law suit. If he don't marry he is sued for breach of promise, and if he do he is sued for divorce.

LOVERS of good smoking will be glad to hear that a large deposit of silicate of magnesia, the substance used in the manufacture of genuine meerschaum pipes, has been discovered in Patagonia. Hitherto the article has been found in but small quantities on the coasts of Greece, Turkey, and Asia Minor; and most of the so-called meerschaum pipes are composed of a mixture of common pipeclay and wax, which latter substance yields an unpleasant taste.

THE preventers of cruelty to animals in Georgia and the lovers of of native music are lifting a voice for the mocking bird. The young of these birds are invariably taken from the nest as soon as found, and sent to the North or to Europe, where they sell at high prices, and, as every brood thus disposed of is withdrawn from production, a sensitle dimunition in the number of these glorious warblers is is noted. The Legislature is called on for some preventive measure.

A SCHOOLMISTRESS was lately brought before a police magistrate in London, charged with biting one of her pupils. Upon being asked what she had to say in defence, she stated that it was quite true that she had bitten him, but he had first bitten another scholar younger than himself, and, acting upon the old principle of "an eye for an eye, and a tooth for a tooth," she had thought it only right and proper to inflict the same torture upon him which he had inflicted upon his companion. The magistrate, instead of biting the schoolmistress, fined her forty shillings and costs.

A RAPID young lady, who is said to belong to "one of the first families" in Flushing, amused herself on Friday evening by masquerading in masculine habiliments, making calls of an amatory nature upon other young ladies of the local upper tens. It would appear to be so customary a thing in Flushing for the daughters of the "first families" to receive evening visits from perfect strangers, and to have ardent attentions paid them on a first interview, that the fair intruder's fun was not interrupted until she had visited several houses without an introduction and made ferocious love to their occupants.

A FINE instance of self-immolation for the sake of domestic comfort recently occurred in Montreal. A citizen of that place was required, by the tyrannical edict of the law, to furnish the correct ages of his daughters for the use of the meddling census-taker. Every feminine instinct revolted at this outrage, and the appeals of his children were now disregarded by this Spartan father. The pig-headed authorities, insensible to all the nobler feelings of nature, sentenced him to pay a fine of $6 and costs, or go to jail for thirty days. One would risk nothing in asserting that those girls would willingly work early and late at the most menial of employments sooner than see their parent incarcerated in such a case for the lack of means to pay the fine.

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS.

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
145 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, Oct. 14, 1871.

TOM MURPHY, GRANT'S bosom friend, and his Collector in New York, although denounced by all the respectable Republican papers as a swindler and a man not to be trusted, is retained in office by the President. What does the *Commercial* think of GRANT'S conduct concerning MURPHY? Does it endorse or repudiate the President's course?

THE public demand of the City Hall Commission the bonds and letting for the work of City Hall. The election being over, it cannot be claimed that this demand is an electioneering dodge. The public want to know why $240,000 was paid for stone work when the contract was for $90,000. Let Little Boss TWEED and the *Dispatch* answer.

ONE of our neighbors is disposed to poke fun at us because the roosters did not grace the pages of THE POST on Wednesday morning. It would have been the same had the Democracy carried both the States of Pennsylvania and Ohio, together with every Senatorial and Legislative district. Democrats do not rejoice when the world weeps.

WILL the City Assessor now give us the assessments for City Hall purposes? Prior to the election he informed our reporter that he could not have the assessments *until after* the *election*. The contingency is passed, and now we demand of him the information. We asked for it originally for legitimate purposes, and the people are entitled to it. Will it be longer refused?

IT is gratifying to know that the people of the two great States of Pennsylvania and Ohio did not fail to do their whole duty to the destitute people of Chicago, even in the midst of a heated political campaign. There could be no better evidence than this that the heart of the people is right. A people who respond so nobly to the dictates of humanity, will not fail in the end to do justice to themselves and their posterity.

WHY not postpone the contemplated visit to Baltimore, on the part of our city officials and others, and donate what it would cost for the relief of the suffering people of Chicago? It cost Pittsburgh $17,000 to pay for its banquet. It will cost Baltimore a greater sum to return the compliment. Pittsburgh will gladly forego the pleasure of visiting their Baltimore brethren for the present, and be pleased to see what money would be spent for their delectation sent to Chicago. Baltimore can extend her courtesies to Pittsburgh at any time in the future. To-day more than a hundred thousand sufferers cry for aid. What think all parties concerned of this suggestion?

THE RESULT OF TUESDAY.

Although the result of Tuesday's election in Pennsylvania and Ohio, were not as gratifying to the Democracy, as they had a right to expect, in view the purity of the principles advanced by the party, and the justice of their claims upon public recognition.

But the result is far from disheartening, or discouraging to the invincible Democracy. Their principles have stood the lest of every ordeal, and time and again they have come out of the battle defeated but never with their banners trailing.

The principles of Democracy are enduring and will last as long as free and liberal government exists upon the face of the earth. It is not a scramble for the spoils of office with the Democratic party; but an endless campaign for the right and the maintenance of Republican government and free principles. Actuated by such noble principles, and devoted to each a grand work, the Democracy can sustain tempory defeats, either complete or partial, without losing anything. The aim for which they struggle still remains, to inspire them for still greater efforts, and invites them to again renew their vows of fidelity upon the untarnished altar of their faith.

No other party could stand the shocks of battle, that have been dealt upon the Democracy. Other parties have melted away upon the battlefield, and passed away to give place to new ones as ephemeral as their sires. But Democracy is as old and as immutable as the idea of free government itself. It comes out of each contest with added luster. No stain is to be found upon its escutcheon. It scorns the blandishments of pelf and power, and planting itself upon the eternal right, dares the onslaught of the enemy and stands or falls upon its principles alone. If it triumphs, it puts in practice the principles it professes; if it meets with defeat, it girds itself anew for the fight, knowing that the right must triumph in the end.

In the late contest, the Democracy has nothing to be ashamed of, but much to be proud of. It has pushed the enemy nearer to the wall, and he has only gained a temporary respite from the inevitable doom that has been written. We will renew the fight again and again, until the right at last triumphs, and the government is rescued from the hands of its betrayers and enemies.

THE GREAT FIRES IN CHICAGO.

We are not able yet to estimate, even approximately, the extent of the losses sustained in the terrible fires which raged in our sister city of Chicago during Saturday night, Sunday and Monday. Enough is known, however, to tell us that tens of thousands of people are homeless and hundreds of millions of dollars have been swept away by the ruthless flames.

It is such a catastrophe as only happens to a great city once in a generation, entailing a loss which can only be replaced by long years of patient toil and persevering industry. Years ago Pittsburgh suffered a similar affliction, when almost half the city was swept by fire, and left a wilderness of blackened ruins. Pittsburgh has not forgotten the noble response of the cities, towns and hamlets of the country to her cry of distress, and will no doubt be the first to extend aid and sympathy to the Queen of Western Commerce, now enveloped in the smoke of her own destruction.

We take this early opportunity to suggest the propriety of immediately calling a public meeting to extend immediate relief to the people of Chicago. If there ever was a people who deserved the immediate aid of their fellow citizens throughout the whole country, it is the people of Chicago, who yesterday were happy and prosperous in the full tide of commerce and business, that reached to the uttermost ends of the earth, and today are homeless and penniless, gazing upon the blackened desolation that marks their once happy homes, unrivalled business blocks, magnificent banking houses and palatial hotels.

All gone! Death and desolation, with their cruel and firey tongues have lapped up the wealth and beauty and home comforts of one of the proudest and most prosperous and beautiful cities in the land, and dissipated, as if by magic, the wealth that has been created by the hard and honest hands of toil.

"Woe is the great city!" Spoken not with the voice of retribution, as when the curse of heaven fell upon the sinful Babylon, but by the blanched lips of forty millions of people who behold hundreds of millions of the nation's wealth converted into swart smoke that sits like a pall upon the long line of Northern Lakes, and marks the channels of commerce through which she poured her teeming wealth into the lap of the East, to feed the [illegible] millions of two hemispheres.

Modern history, nor the annals of the Middle Ages, furnish no parallel for this terrible catastrophe. We must turn to Jerusalem, ancient Rome, and ruined Carthage, for a parallel case. Here in a single city, almost between the rising and setting of the sun, has been a loss of real wealth that would have impoverished the proudest empire of Europe in the Twelfth century; would have covered even Persia with dismay in the noon-tide of her power, and would have hopelessly bankrupted our own Republic less than three-fourths of a century ago.

No man can yet comprehend the loss the nation has sustained in this, which is indeed a national calamity. The howling, resistless flames that took the fifth city of the continent within their terrible grasp, and left it a mass of blackened ruins, dried up many arteries of finance, trade and commerce, and the evil influences will be far reaching in their results.

There is scarcely a hope that the Insurance Companies of Chicago will survive this disaster. They will be bankrupt before they liquidate a moiety of their losses. All the grain shippers will be hopelessly bankrupted in the loss of stock, elevators, advances, &c. All the banks are destroyed, and will be compelled to go into a hopeless liquidation. Thus three great financial interests are totally swept away, to say nothing of the millions of other merchandize and other property that has been destroyed. Banking and Insurance companies in all the leading cities East and West, will suffer to a greater or less extent, while every branch of trade must feel its effects.

For fuller particulars we refer our reader to our telegraphic columns this morning. We cannot close this article without appealing for immediate aid. Let every military organization and other associations with tents and field equipage forward them at once. Nearly a quarter of a million of people are without shelter. We trust—and we have doubt not that the movement has already been made—that the government will at once furnish all the tents and field equipments that can be spared, and take such other steps as will assist in relieving the necessities of an afflicted people.

THE loss of property in the great Chicago fire is by no means its most terrible feature. It is strongly believed that at least a thousand lives were lost in the flames. The deaths resulting from exposure, &c., will greatly swell the terrible list.

CHICAGO'S HOLOCAUST.

Pittsburgh's Relief.

In pursuance of the following call:

PEOPLE STARVING!
and
CHILDREN NAKED!!
Citizens of Pittsburgh and Allegheny
meet at City Hall
THIS AFTERNOON at four o'clock,
to take measures
to aid Chicago.
JARED M. BRUSH, Mayor.

between three and five hundred persons assembled at the place designated.

The meeting was called to order by Mayor Brush, who suggested Mr. Reuben Miller as chairman. The question was proposed to the meeting, when Mr. Miller was unanimously elected President.

Mr. Miller stated the object of the meeting and that it was of vital importance that action be taken at once, in order that provisions and clothing might be forwarded.

The following gentlemen were then made Vice Presidents:

John H. Bailey,	Wm. Frew,
Samuel Gormley,	R. H. Kerr,
Henry B. Hays,	Edward Gregg,
T. B. Swearingen,	Josiah King,
John P. Pears	

The reporters of the press were made secretaries.

On motion of R. H. Kerr, Esq., the latest dispatches concerning the conflagration were read to the assemblage by Mr. Smith of the *Leader*.

Mr. R. H. Kerr then took the floor; said he understood that the Common Council, at its meeting this afternoon, had refused to concur with the action of Select Council in appropriating one hundred thousand dollars for the sufferers [groans], and cited in contrast the kindness and generosity of heart of Wm. Thaw, who had subscribed five thousand dollars [immense cheering]. I say to the disgrace of the Common Council has Pittsburgh refused to contribute? How was it some years ago in regard to our own city? The speaker was in Washington City at the time [*sotto voce*, looking for an office I didn't get—laughter—]. It was then I learned that the first meeting for the relief of Pittsburgh was held in Baltimore.

Here the speaker was interrupted by John H. Hare, who stated that Councils had contributed one hundred thousand dollars.

Mr. Kerr—I have it from the President of this meeting that your Councils refused to contribute.

Mr. Rees said we did not come here to hear Councils blackguarded; that Councils could attend to its own business.

A voice—Let the speaker go on. We want the truth.

The President of the meeting, Mr. Miller, stated that he had been informed that the resolution appropriating the money had been defeated by the Common Council.

Mr. Kerr—The money belongs to the people and such cattle as some of the members of Council have proved themselves to be, did not represent the people and yet these are the same parties that Pittsburgh sends to Baltimore to represent them this month. A would be sight to be seen in such a crowd. What signifies ten, twenty, fifty or one hundred thousand dollars to the great city of Pittsburgh, when people are starving? I understand there are some resolutions prepared for this meeting and we will discuss them for there is plenty of talent here.

Mr. Oliver, President of the Common Council, now appeared and offered to explain. On ascending the platform he said that the Common Council had left nothing undone that it could do. That Councils could not appropriate the money unless an act of legislature was first obtained. That Common Council was pledged to give one hundred thousand dollars, and they would raise another hundred thousand if needed.

Mr. Gross, President of Select Council, made a similar explanation.

This appeared to satisfy those present, and a resolution to ratify the action of Councils was adopted.

The following resolutions, offered by Mr. Hare, were then read and unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That we, the citizens of Pittsburgh, deeply sympathize with their houseless brethren of Chicago in their terrible affliction, and that, as we are aware that such sympathy can be better shown in action than in idle words, therefore

Resolved, That this meeting appoint the following named gentlemen trustees of a fund to be raised by voluntary subscription, and to be known as the "Chicago Fire Relief Fund," with power to appoint solicitors for donations, and to distribute the monies received by them into such channels as will by them be deemed the best by which to subserve the action of this meeting.

Resolved, That we call upon the citizens of Pittsburgh not to forget the hour of their own distress, but to give of their abundance with that liberality and large generosity which the awful exigency of this event, unparalleled in the history of the nation, demands.

J. M. Brush, Mayor of Pittsburgh.
A. H. Gross, President Select Council.
H. W. Oliver, Jr., Pres't Common Council.
Jas. P. Barr, editor THE POST.
Josiah King, editor *Gazette*.

Joseph Dilworth,	John H. Shoenberger,
William Coleman,	John Harper,
J. W. Cook,	William Walker,
George Black,	George W. Cass,
William H. Brown,	A. E. W. Painter,
George A. Berry,	J. N. McCullough,
John Floyd,	Wm. H. Smith,
James Park, Jr.,	Ralph Bagaley,
Wm. E. Lang,	James Herdman,
E. H. Myers,	Wm. Phillips,
John D. Scully,	Wm. O. Hughart,
Wm. K. Nimick,	George S. Head,
Wm. E. Schmertz,	Richard Hays,
Robert Pitcairn,	John Moorhead,
George H. Thurston.	

On motion it was agreed that those desiring to subscribe should now hand in their names.

Mr. John P. Pears was elected Treasurer. The following subscriptions were then made:

W. W. Wallace	$ 00
Reuben Miller	00
Lockart, Frew & Co	1,00 00
Samuel Kilgore	10 00
Robert Hall	10 00
M. A. Scott	5 00
D. Kinzer	25 00
Oil Men	1,33 00
B. A. Weaver	00 00
Bakewell, Pears & Co	00 00
Logan, Gregg & Co	00 00
J. N. Gothold	10 00
Westinghouse Air Brake Company	00 00
Robt. Arthurs	10 00
Cash	10 00
Jacob Stuckrath	25 00
Isaac Stern	10 00
Reymer Bro's	00 00
Jas. A. Hutchinson	00 00
S. A. McClurg	10 00
E. D. Weyburn	50 00
Fairbanks, Morse & Co	50 00
John H. Hampton	00 00
P. H. Miller	00 00
Steamer "Belle Vernon"	25 00
do (additional)	25 00
Thos. M. Bayne	50 00
Uriling, Follansbee & Co	50 00
Employees Duquesne Depot	00 00
W. G. Johnson & Co	00 00
Fahnestock, Haslet & Schwartz	00 00
J. A. Lindsey	10 00
J. T. Wray & Bros	50 00
Stein Bros	00 00
Isaac Jones	00 00
Charles Linford	25 00
S. S. Carrier	00 00
Hostetter & Smith	1,00 00
Dr. Gross	00 00
Mrs. Dr. Gross	00 00
Mr. Cummings	20 00
W. M. Gormly	50 00
Oliver De Camp	10 00
Edward Agnew	10 00
J. J. Siebeneck	25 00
H. D. Reymer	20 00
George W. McClure	20 00
Joseph Lowry, Jr.	20 00
D. A. Stewart	50 00
Pittsburgh Locomotive Works	200 00
Arbuckles & Co	100 00
Ticket Agent Connellsville Railroad	25 00
H. O. Wilson	10 00
Littell & Mechling	250 00
Robinson, Rea & Co	100 00
John D. Bailey	25 00
Wm. W. Fulwood	5 00
W. H. Nevin	5 00
J. Hervey Jones	50 00
Reese, Graff & Dull	500 00
Joseph Hastings	20 00
Thos. McFadden, Jr.	25 00
John H. Hare	30 00
Capt. W. A. Aull	5 00
George A. Lowe	5 00
D. P. Chapman	25 00
Pittsburgh Novelty Works	250 00
Beymer, Bauman & Co	300 00
John A. Carothers	100 00
Allan C. Kerr	5 00
H. W. Henderson	10 00
John Chissett	50 00
J. S. Slagle	25 00
Cash from Smithfield street	73 50
Jesse H. Lippincott and others	20 00
H. E. Gamble	100 00
Kauffman, Oppenheimer & Co	10 00
Henry J. Moore	10 00
Jacob Keller	25 00
W. H. Kennedy	20 00
B. G. Bakewell	250 00
Jos. Horne & Co	5 00
John N. Haslett	25 00
A. W. Guthrie	50 00
J. R. Snively	5 00
J. C. Baynes	50 00
W. J. Allinder	50 00
King, Reed & Co	5 00
Wm. Hall	1,000 00
Alex. Chambers	1 50
Cash	50 00
Allan C. Bakewell & Co	$11,077 50
Sub. of Wm. Thaw, before reported	5,000 00
	$16,077 50

On motion of Mr. Frew it was

Resolved, That the vigilance committees of each political party be requested to take up subscriptions at the polls on election day.

On motion, the meeting adjourned.

The Finance Committees are requested to meet at the office of Bakewell, Pears & Co., corner of Second avenue and Wood street, this (Tuesday) morning at 11 o'clock.

MEETING IN ALLEGHENY.

Aid for the Sufferers—Steps Taken for Relief—Committees Appointed—Councils Called Upon to Meet.

In accordance with a call issued by Mayor Callow, a meeting to devise means to assist the suffering of Chicago, was held last evening in the Council Chamber.

At half-past seven o'clock, the meeting was called to order, and Mayor Callow called to preside.

On taking the chair his Honor stated the object for which the meeting had been called.

He also stated that he had, during the day, received five grocers wagons, which are placed in charge of policemen, who are driving around, collecting provisions; and that a car had been secured, on which the provisions could be placed, which would be attached to the train at one o'clock this moraing.

Mr. Brown moved that a committee of one be appointed to accompany this car load of provisions to Chicago. Carried, and Mr. Claney was appointed.

The Mayor stated that he had received a communication from the Pennsylvania Central railroad, offering to carry all articles sent to Chicago free of charge.

Mr. Moore moved that committees be appointed to solicit contributions, and that a central executive committee be appointed to take charge of all monies and provisions and forward them. Carried.

The following committees were appointed:

First Ward—Ormsby Phillips, Captain Brown, J. F. Jennings, Robert White, S. Schoyer, Wm. McKee, Archy Marshall, N. M. Long, John Robinson, Stephen Wessel.

Second ward—R. Davis, Wm. Semple, Al. Slack, John Brown, Jr., Wm. Hespenheide, Alex. Leggate, W. J. Kountz, Jas. W. Hall, Geo. D. Riddle, S. H. Geyer, John Chambers, Alex. Moore, M. Atcheson, F. Grubbs, Col. Glenn, James Morgan, Barney Gray, Patrick McGrady, Jno. Taggart, G. M. Irwin, Wm. McCleary, S. Drum.

Third ward, first precinct—S. Hastings Jas. M'Brier, Jno. Swan, R. Fray, Jos. Park, Jr., Joseph Meyer, Maj. Tyler, Samuel C. Herron, S. B. Smith. Andrew Taggart, A. H. English, Jno. K. Brown, Isaac Stern, A. W. Erwin, Geor. Comly, Col. W. J. Anderson, Lonis Stern, John U. Barr.

Second precinct—Jacob Hotchly, Col. Gerst, Fred Lang, A. N. Cameron, John Stephens, John Robb, G. Faas, F. Beckert, Alderman Bolster, N. Voegtly, Chas. Miser, David Ritchey, Dr. Zwinger, Henry Bork, Jno. Horn.

Fourth ward, first precinct—W. B. Rogers, Robert Dalzell, H. M'Neill, John Megraw, J. C. Patterson, A. Patterson, Jos. Shillenberger, W. D. Moore, Jos. Brown, Robert M. Blair, S. Barker, E. H. Ehlers, Jno. Gordon, Henry Moser, Wm. Neill, Ed. M'Ginn, Jno. Dean, Alex. Nimick, Robert Carson, Jno. Morrison, Jno. Meyer, Wm. Shuff, Wm. Seddlin, Beggs & Lindsey, Jno. P. Dean, A. Robinson, S. A. Purviance, Capt. Boyd, Col. Gray.

Second precinct—Jacob Copp, F. H. Eggers, J. Lantner, P. Schuld, Wm. Anshutz, Alex. Holsteih, Wm. Schmidt, Jacob Painter, B. Sutton, P. Walters, L. Moril, R. M. Blair.

Fifth ward—W. C. Clark, Joseph Walton, Jno. Heath, Geo. Lark, Wm. Hagery, Geo. Humbert, Alex. Patterson, Jacob Gillihan, Robert Lea, Geo. Reiter, Geo. Parker, James Long, Judge Park, E. Robinson, S. S. D. Thompson, Robert M'Knight, Wm. Anschutz, R. Jenkinson, P. Reamer, C. Bulford, J. Reed, M. Clanly, Jno. Kenner, C. Lighthill, F. Koch, P. C. Martin, James Gilleland.

Sixth ward—H. Warner, B. H. Samson, Wm. B. Ross, E. Bothwell, James Gallagher, Capt. Speer, L. Livingston, D. Crawford, L. Peterson, J. Borland, Wm. Wigley, Chas. Pugh, J. A. Sturgeon, J. T. Bartley, Dr. Hays, W. Trimble, Gen. Blakeley, J. W. Grubbs, F. Gwinn, W. Dill, Dr. Riggs, Wm. Fairman, J. Trance.

Seventh ward—W. Wettach, P. Gush, M. Ley, Dr. Hardmeyer, Ald. Arent, Jno. Born, Geo. Obe, M. Herbelman, J. Lofink, P. Richter, Fred. Beilstern, C. Gochring, Alf. Reed, W. Hamilton.

Eighth ward—A. Hartze, Ald. Eggers, Ernst Eggers, Capt. Reed, J. Tischr, Robt. Renk, H. Omsler, W. Krebs, Adam Wise, Geo. Moul.

Ninth ward—Wm. Mathias, R. Jones, R. H. Kerr, D. Oliver, C. Kennedy, H. Hilkey, J. Eckert, B. Kerr, W. Slack, T. Pratt, Hugh Fleming, James Old, C. Gerber, Col. Schoonmaker, J. Miller, J. Shipmon, J. Bennett, B. Campbell, C. Hartman, L. H. Smith, C. Hutchinson, Jno. Hughes, Jno. Whitmore, J. H. Phillips.

A motion that each Committee could have authority to add to its own number was carried.

Mr. Jennings moved that each committee be notified to meet and organize this morning at their respective wards, at nine o'clock. Carried.

Mr. D. McFerron was elected as Treasurer, to receive all money.

Mr. W. J. Kountz—I move that the City Councils be requested to meet to-morrow, (to-day) at 2 o'clock, to make an appropriation of $100,000 for the Chicago fund. [Applause.] Carried.

In accordance with the above motion, the Councils are to meet this afternoon at 2o'clock.

Subscriptions were then asked for with the following response:

John L. Gill	$100 00
James Campbell	100 00
Capt. W. J. Kountz	500 00
John F. Jennings	100 00
Alex. Leggate	100 00

Other subscriptions to a smaller amount were given, making the total foot up to nearly $2,000. Want of space makes it necessary to omit a complete list—we give only those subscribing $100 or more.

Messrs. W. C. Cooper, Alex. Moore, W. D. Moore, A. Leggate, J. F. Jennings, Capt. Kountz, Mayor Callow, and the Presidents of Select and Common Councils were appointed an Executive Committee to take charge of all monies and provisions.

Adjourned until 7½ o'clock this evening.

IN Georgia recently a white man and a colored woman who had been married under a license duly issued by the Ordinary, were in a State court convicted of adultry and sentenced to imprisonment, on the ground that marriages between the white and black races are forbidden by a State statute and are therefore illegal and void. They sued out a write of *habeas corpus*, and had their case taken before Judge ERSKINE of the United States court claiming that the law under which they had been convicted was in contravention of the first section of the Fourteenth Amendment, which provides that no State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of any citizens of the United States. Judge ERSKINE decided that the qalidity of the statute in question had not been affected by the adoption of the amendment, and that the pretended marriage of the parties was illegal, and their conviction just and proper under the laws. According to this decision, the marriage of a white man to a black woman is neither a privilege nor a right.

IF MRS. VICTORIA C. WOODHULL were nominated for President, a puzzling question would be presented to the voters, namely: whether she or DEMOSTHENES would control the administration and write the messages. If she relied upon the old Greek, so implicitly, would it not be a public misfortune were he to "go back" on her, and go gallivanting with one of the many fine ladies who throng the Capitol during the session of Congress? We must have some sorts of pledge from the ancient Athenian before we can consent to advocate the claims of his charming protege.

AT the annual election at Waterbury, Conn., the Democracy, contrary to expectation, elected their ticket by a sweeping majority. They elect their mayor, city clerk, auditor, treasury, and have a majority in the Board of Alderman and Councilmen. The canvass was most thorough, and the Republicans had made the most desperate efforts to gain the day. The result was that the Democrats had a majority of 237—a gain of 187 over the vote of 1869, and 275 over the vote of last year,

ONE of the objects of the Radical party in keeping up the Ku Klux humbug is to give employment to an army of hungry lawyers, who are supposed to draw their pay, directly or indirectly, from Uncle SAM'S mite chest. North Carolina seems to be pretty well ridden in this way, the U. S. District Court, down there, having pretty much all its time taken up with Ku Klux cases.

THE amount of public lands which the Republican party has given to the various monopolies, rings, and jobbers already exceeds *ten thousand millions of acres*. Estimating its present value at one dollar and a quarter an acre, the donation amounts to two thousand five hundred millions of dollars—more than our entire national debt.

HON. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, formerly member of Congress from Pennsylvania, now editor of the *Sunday Morning Gazette*, who has been critically ill for several days with neuralgia of the heart, is convalescent, with a cheerful prospect of soon being entirely well.

THE SIXTEENTH.

[From the Wash. Review & Examiner.]

The Pittsburgh POST of the 19th inst. contains a strong article favoring a sixteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which shall repeal or nullify that portion of the existing Constitution which prohibits a foreign born citizen from holding the office of President and Vice President. THE POST says with much force that if Fred Douglass, the negro, can hold those high offices, certainly a statesman like Carl Schurz should have the same right. As the matter now stands the four millions ignorant and illiterate negroes, recently enfranchised in the south, without any probation are placed above the intelligent and industrious emigrants that add so much yearly to our population, wealth and progress.

(From the Williamsport Sun.)

THE PROPOSED SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT.

We print elsewhere in our journal this week, the proposition of the Pittsburgh POST, for a new article to the National Constitution, to be denominated the SIXTEENTH AMENDMENT, and which shall repeal the requirement of American birth for the office of President of the United States. We approve of this measure, as a sensible move in the right direction, looking to the inauguration of common justice, and the repudiation of all nationality in the organic law of the land. The reason for the distinction of birth, as a qualification or exception to this office, should no more apply to a National, Executive than it does to a State officer, and it should be speedily abolished.

SIXTEENTH CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

[From the Waynesburg Messenger.]

A short time since the Pittsburgh POST proposed another amendment to the Constitution of the United States, by which foreign-born citizens shall be eligible to the Presidency and Vice Presidency. The Pittsburgh *Gazette*, and the Radical papers generally, were very indignant at this proposition, and denounced it in unmeasured terms. They think it a terrible innovation upon the principles and precautions of the Revolutionary fathers. The German or Irishman is good enough to vote for Radical candidates, even though they be negroes; but they must not aspire to such high official distinction themselves. The proposition of THE POST simply places Carl Schurz on a Constitutional equality with Fred. Douglas; nothing more. Is this such a horrible proposition as to merit the anathemas of the Radical party? Certainly not.

CHICAGO'S COURAG.

The Grand Spectacle of a Charred City Rising from its Ashes.

CHICAGO, October 11.—The Cook County National Bank resumed business this morning at 681 Wabash avenue. The President or the Bank, Ed. Spencer, with great presence of mind, the morning of the fire made his way to the Bank with a carriage and secured all of value which he took to his residence.

The Bank is Perfectly Sound.

Senator Trumbull is a large stockholder.

The business portion of the West Side presenteda lively scene throughout the day, there being a great strife to obtain rooms and stores for the resumption of business. Heavy premiums are being paid by landlords to undesirable tenants. The spirit prevailing is admirable, not only in the generous efforts to relieve the distressed, but in the determination to make Chicago again a great business centre. A more

Unselfish and Devoted People

than the majority of Chicago, the world has never seen.

The following Masonic notice has just been handed in:

To the Knights Templar and Scotch Rite Masons of the United States:

Any money entrusted to either Dr. Vincent L. Hurlburt, 1678 Prairie avenue, or George R. Chittenden, 364 Michigan avenue, for the relief of distressed Templars or Scotch Rite Masons, will be gratefully accepted and faithfully distributed. Telegraph as above how sent.

(Signed) V. L. HURLBURT.

Very Eminent Generalissimo of the Grand Encampment of the United States, and Illustrious Deputy of the Supreme Council for Illinois.

Invincibility of the "Art Preservative of All Arts."

The newspaper publishers, with that indomitable energy which distinguishes the craft, though every vestage of their offices were destroyed, at once set about making arrangements to resume publication. The *Evening Journal*, as already announced in these dispatches, commenced issuing a half sheet on Monday evening. The *Post* will issue a second number this evening.

Words of Courage.

Joseph Medill, of the *Tribune*, though he had seen the results of a life time of labor swept away, immediately procured an office on Canal street, in the West Division, and this morning issued a well printed half sheet, containing a full account of the great disaster, two columns of advertisements, and the following editorial:

CHEER UP!

In the midst of a calamity without a parallel in the world's history, looking upon the ashes of thirty years' accumulations, the people of this once beautiful city have resolved that Chicago shall rise again. With death in many strange places, with two or three hundred millions of our hard earned property swept away in a few hours, the hearts of our men and women are still brave, and they look into the future with undaunted hearts. As there has never been such a calamity, so has there never been such heroic fortitude in the face of desolation and ruin.

Already contracts have been made for re-building some of the ruined blocks, and the clearing away of the debris will begin to-day, if the heat is so far subdued, that the charred material can be handled. Field, Liter & Co., and John N. Farwell & Co., will re-commence business to-day. The money and securities in the banks are safe. The railroads are working with all their energies to bring us out of our affliction. The three hundred millions of capital invested in these roads is bound to see us through. They have been built with special reference to a great commercial mart at this place, and they cannot fail to sustain us.

Chicago must rise again. We do not belittle the calamity that has befallen us. The world has probably never seen the like of it; certainly not since Moscow was burned. But the forces of nature, no less than the forces of reason, reigure that the exchanges of a great region should be conducted here. Ten, twenty years may be required to reconstruct our fair city. But the capital to rebuild it fire-proof will be forthcoming. The losses we have suffered must be borne. But the place, the time, and the men are here to commence at the bottom and work up again—not the bottom, neither, for he have credit in every land, and the experience of one upbuilding of Chicago to help us.

Let us all cheer up. Save what is yet left and we shall come out right. The Christian world is coming to our relief. The worst is already over. In a few days more all the dangers will be past, and we can resume the battle of life with Christian faith and western grit. Let us all cheer up.

The Mayor Places the Police of the City in the Hands of Gen. Sheridan with Unlimited Power.

Several attempts at incendiarism during last night are reported, but in every instance the perpetrators were summarily dealt with, and their fate, with that of their brother fiends previously caught, it is hoped will stop these infernal attempts. The Mayor has placed the complete police authority of the city in the hands of Lieutenat-General Sheridan, with unlimited power. Five hundred United States troops arrived here this morning from the East, which, added to the force on hand previous to their arrival, makes fully one thousand men, all United States Regulars. This movement has completely reassured the people that peace and order will reign.

The Chamber of Commerce will rebuild the new edifice on the same ground that the burned building occupied. They expected to raise the money for that purpose this afternoon.

The Railroads.

The loss by the Railroad Companies is comparatively small. Only two depots were burned, those occupied by the Illinois Central, Michigan Central and Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroads, at the foot of Lake street, and the depot on Laselle street, occupied by the Michigan Southern, Rock Island and Pacific Railroads. The loss in cars, all of them freight, will not exceed two hundred. All the roads are running their regular trains into the city.

Gathering the Dead—Human Holocausts.

The city authorities have established a morgue, on Chicago avenue, for the reception of dead bodies. Up to this hour about sixty have been deposited therein. The body of Dr. Max Meyers, a well known physician, was found burned to death, near his office, on Clark street. The blackened remains of Henry J. Ullman, the well known banker, were found this morning. He left his house about one o'clock on Sunday night, and was undoubtedly caught in the flames as he was attempting to make his way to his bank.

The Public Records.

The bar of Chicago and the Judges of the courts of both the city and State will hold a meeting to-morrow to take action looking to the restoration, as far as possible, of all the legal records and papers destroyed.

The Board of Public Works have, very fortunately, saved their books, papers, plans, etc.

Provisions Pouring In.

Immense quantities of provisions have been sent from every direction. Several hundred car loads reached here last night and this morning, accompanied by committees. All fears of suffering from starvation have disappeared. Clothing and blankets are needed.

The Amount of Grain Destroyed

in the elevators is estimated at two and a half million bushels, while four and a half million bushels stored in the four large elevators belonging to Munn & Scott, the immense Illinois Central elevator, and the old Iowa elevator of Spruance & Preston, is safe and uninjured. The contents of the vaults and safes of the various express companies are reported in perfect condition. In the American Express Company's vaults not even the wax on the seals of packages was melted.

Casualties.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—Private dispatches state that forty-one persons in Chicago were shot and wounded last night in the effort to make arrests.

The station houses are filled with prisoners.

Ninety charred remains have been recovered.

POOR CHICAGO

CHICAGO, October 9, 1871.—11 o'clock A. M.—The entire business portion of the city is destroyed. All the banks express and telegraph offices, all the newspaper offices except the *Tribune*, six elevators and the water works are gone.

There is no Water in the City.

Not less than ten thousand buildings have already been destroyed.

It has burned a distance of five miles, and is still raging.

The wind is blowing a gale.

The wind is driving the fire towards Wabash avenue, *and there is no water.* We expect Wabash avenue to go before night.

The following message, signed by the Mayor of Chicago, has been sent to the Mayor of St Louis: "SEND US FOOD FOR THE SUFFERING; our city is in ashes! Our Water Works are burned!"

No One Can Tell What the End Will Be

NOON—Early this morning the wind was blowing a perfect gale from the south-west, with a sky of brass.

No one can as yet tell what the end will be. The only salvation for the remainder of the city is in the wind keeping its present direction.

The Western Union Telegraph has succeeded in getting up a few wires from the hastily improvised office in the southern part of the city, establishing communication in nearly all directions. Munificent offers of assistance are coming from every quarter.

Thousands of people are homeless, and most of them in a destitute condition.

The unburned streets are for miles lined with household goods.

No one dare to even think what the loss of life may be. The flames swept through the city with the rapidity of a prairie fire. Many must have perished.

The Banks All Burned.

CHICAGO, October 9.—To Hon. William Orton New York—We are trying to get established a supply department, but as the fire is now coming up this way on Wabash avenue, we will probably be driven out of here before night. The water works are burned. Every banking house and railroad depot in the city has been burned. (Signed)

J. J. S. WILSON,
Superintendent.

[This dispatch was dated in the southern portion of the city.]

The Fire Still Raging.

CHICAGO, October 9.—O. H. Palmer, New York—One-third of the city is in ruins. All the banks, insurance offices, warehouses and elevators are destroyed. Fully ten thousand buildings are burned. The fire is still raging.

Public Buildings in Ashes.

NEW YORK, October 9.—The officers of the Western Union Telegraph Company report that the Sherman House, Postoffice, Custom House, Rock Island Depot, Briggs House, Tremont House, Illinois Central Depot, Board of Trade, all the Railroad Depots, and the Western Union Telegraph building at Chicago are all in ashes.

The Fiend Strikes Wabash Avenue.

CINCINNATI, October 9.—The following is from J. J. Wilson, Chicago: No water. The fire is now coming south on Wabash avenue, and will probably reach us here before night. The fire is still raging, and a southeasterly wind is blowing.

The loss, so far, is estimated at fifty millions of dollars. The water works is destroyed.

A dispatch says: We are telegraphing to all the cities for food and clothes.

CHICAGO, October 9.—7 P. M.—The awful work of destruction goes on with relentless fury from Harrison street south to Division street north, and from the River to the Lake an area of four miles long by one wide.

The Flames Have Swept Everything

Before them. It is estimated that at least one hundred thousand people are homeless and in a suffering condition. The streets in the districts still unburned are lined for miles with such household goods as have been saved from destruction. The most generous offers of assistance in money, food or anything wanted, are coming from every city and town passible by telegraph.

The Mayor has responded to several offers, asking that cooked food be forwarded as soon as possible. Firemen are on the way here from Cincinnati, St. Louis and other cities. The Water Works are entirely destroyed. They are now

Blowing Up the Buildings on the Line of the Fire

to attempt to arrest the progress of the flames.

LATER—It is now believed that the spread of the fire southward has been stayed at Harrison street, but on the North Side there is no diminution of its fury, and that entire division of the city is evidently doomed to utter destruction, and there are grave fears that the flames may spread to the west side of North Branch River. The inhabitants of the streets nearest the river are already moving to places of supposed greater safety.

The Western Union Telegraph Company now have

Six Wires Working.

East and south, and running into a temporary office, at the corner of State and Sixteenth streets.

The Northwestern railroad is running trains on both branches, which are crowded with fleeing citizens.

It is now positively asserted by some that the water works are still intact, but that the water has been shut off from the south and west divisions, on account of the quantity being used on the north side. A reliable gentleman, just arrived from the north division brings the joyful intelligence that *the water works are uninjured. God grant it may prove true!*

The Losses.

It is impossible now to give even an approximately correct statement of the losses; but a faint idea may be formed when it is stated that every bank in the city, except two small savings institutions, one on 25th street, in the South division, and one on Randolph street, in the West division, are destroyed; all the wholesale stores, and all the large retail establishments, the Postoffice, Court House, Chamber of Commerce, every hotel in the South division, except the Michigan Avenue Hotel, on the extreme southern limits, which escaped the fire though badly scorched; every newspaper office, even the *Tribune* building supposed to be fire proof having finally succumbed; every theatre, six of the long street elevators, the immense depots of the Michigan, Southern and Illinois Central Railroad, both passenger and the freight depots of the later; more than a score of churches and much of the shipping in the river.

Fearful Loss of Life.

Men who were millionaires yesterday morning are nearly penniless to-day, but more terrible than all is THE AWFUL CERTAINTY THAT MANY HUMAN BEINGS HAVE FOUND FIERY GRAVES. How many no one can now tell. Perhaps no one can ever tell, but some are known to have perished, and there is a heart-sickening fear that the victims of the fiery monster may be counted by scores and hundreds.

Horses and cows have been burned in stables, and on the north side a number though released from confinement, became so bewildered and confused by the sea of fire which surrounded them, that they rushed to and fro uttering cries of fright and pain until scorched and killed.

Any attempt at a description of the scenes of this appalling calamity would be idle. The simple fact that the once great city of Chicago is destroyed, that hundreds of millions of her active capital have vanished, and that nearly

One-Third of Her Inhabitants Are Homeless.

Dependent, are enough. Any attempt to embelish would be but mockery. As this awful day draws to a close thousands of anxious eyes watch the dense clouds of smoke which still roll over the burnt district, with the dread that a sudden change of wind may turn the flames upon that portion of the city yet spared. There seems, however, little cause for apprehensions, and reinforcements of firemen from other cities are constantly arriving.

Sister Cities Hurrying to the Rescue.

Col. J. J. S. Wilson, Superintendent of Telegraph, is in receipt of dispatches from the leading cities, announcing that aid is being provided for the sufferers.

Col. Clamery, of St. Louis, telegraphs that $70,000 have been subscribed by the merchants. Cincinnati promises two hundred thousand, and Cleveland is proportionably generous. All this and a good deal more will be needed to relieve the immediate pressing wants.

Everything is being done by General Stager and his assistants to keep up communication for citizens and the press with the world outside. Col. George T. Williams, Superintendent of Cincinnati, reported promptly duty for this morning. About three-fourths of the United States mail was saved and taken possession of by Col. Wood, of the Postoffice service.

THE FEELING ELSEWHERE.

The Whole Country Aroused—Food and Help of Every Discription Being Hurried to the Helpless City.

ST. LOUIS, October 9.—Mayor Brown has a dispatch from Chicago asking for food for the suffering people of that city. He has called a mass meeting of the citizens at the Merchants' Exchange at twelve o'clock, which will be very largely attended.

The sympathy here is universal, all classes expressing the deepest feelings of sorrow for the suffering, and a noble and generous response will be made to the appeals for aid.

Mayor Brown has a special train standing on the Chicago and Alton track, ready to start at a moment's notice to take the fire engines, and anything else that may be required, to the relief of the suffering or the aid of the distressed.

CINCINNATI, October 9.—A meeting of the Common Council was called at one o'clock to take action for the relief of the Chicago sufferers.

At the preachers' meeting of the Methodist Episcopal Church this morning, resolutions of sympathy were adopted, declaring that they would call on their congregations to co-operate with the city authorities in affording immediate relief.

CINCINNATI, October 9.—The Mayors of nearly all the western cities have proffered relief and assistance to the Mayor of Chicago.

A meeting of the Railroad Presidents and prominent merchants and citizens of Cincinnati is now being held at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce to take measures for the relief of the sufferers.

CINCINNATI, October 9.—The great fire in Chicago monopolizes all attention. Business is totally suspended. Newspaper bulletins keep the people advised. Extras issued by the morning papers are eagerly caught up. The great calamity moves every heart. The citizens' meeting, called at the Chamber of Commerce, is largely attended; Mayor Davis presides. Committees on transportation and finance were appointed. Subscriptions and cash payments were at once received. The Chamber of Commerce gave five thousand dollars. Many leading firms gave one thousand dollars each. At 12 o'clock twenty-five thousand dollars had been subscribed.

ST. LOUIS, October 9.—The mass meeting at the Merchants Exchange, at noon, was the largest one ever held there. People of all classes and conditions poured into the hall to express sympathy or contribute aid. Some seventy thousand dollars were raised in the space of one hour and the meeting is still in session. Committees will be appointed to canvass the city for money, food and clothing, and arrangements are already made for the reception of such articles at the hotels and other points, at which they will be picked up by the Transfer Company's wagons, and taken to the depots of the railroads leading to Chicago. It has already gone abroad almost throughout the city, that hungry women and children in Chicago want food. By night there will probably be cooked provisions enough ready to load a train. Another mass meeting will be held to-night, and the work of raising money and everything else needed will go on. The sympathy is very great, and the disposion to relieve the distressed and suffering is immense. The Merchant sExchange subscribed ten thousand dollars, and many firms and individuals $500 to $1,000.

LOUISVILLE, October 9.—The news of the awful calamity which has befallen Chicago has excited the greatest interest and commisseration in this city. The Mayor has issued a proclamation referring to the disaster, saying that the stroke is such an extraordinary and deep one that every instinct of humanity urges us to rise up at once and proffer our sympathy and assistance to our afflicted and fallen countrymen in that city. I therefore invite business men and all other citizens who are moved by sympathy by the deplorable state of affairs in Chicago to assemble at the Court House to-night at half past seven 9th inst., to devise ways and means for speedily forwarding contributions and assistance and express the feelings of this community on this disastrous occasion.

The Board of Trade met at noon and passed resolutions to the same effect which are published on hand bills and distributed throughout the city. Every other interest is forgotten in pity for the afflicted people.

CINCINNATI, October 9.—The officers of all the Odd Fellows lodges in this city held a meeting at four o'clock this afternoon, in aid of their suffering brethren in Chicago.

Sixty thousand dollars have been raised up to the present time by private subscription. The Mayor of Chicago telegraphs for tents to protect the houseless, and asks for blankets.

A special train will leave within an hour, conveying a committee of citizens and four car loads of provisions, consisting in part of about 10,000 pounds of cheese, 10,000 pounds of dried beef, 50,000 loaves of bread, 200 barrels of crackers, 2,000 blankets. The train will run at passenger speed. Donations of provisions continue to be made, and will be promptly forwarded.

NEW YORK, October 9.—Great crowds are assembled at the bulletins and public places eagerly seeking additional news of the Chicago conflagration. The excitement is very great in mercantile circles. It is thought that some of the accounts from the West represent the losses greater than they really are. Thus far no formal action has been taken looking to relief, but it is expected that some measures will be commenced to give assistance to the distressed sufferers. The afternoon papers editorially call upon the authorities to come to the rescue and bring the appeal from Chicago before the community forthwith. Profound feelings of sympathy and regret at the appalling calamity are manifested on every side.

At half-past ten o'clock, Mayor Davis sent by special train on the Cincinnati, Hamilton and Dayton railroad, three steam fire engines and all the hose at the command of the city, together with all the men necessary to man them.

The Hamilton and Dayton railroad sent notice they had ample transportation for all supplies and help necessary to be sent to Chicago, free. The Indianapolis, Cincinnati and Lafayette road makes the same offer. The American Express Company also proposes to carry supplies free.

In accordance with these offers the Mayor sends a dispatch to the cities along the line of the railroads to collect supplies to be taken free. Blankets and clothing will be collected and sent to-day in large quantities; also cooked food. The committee will leave for Chicago at five o'clock in the evening.

The streets in front of the newspaper offices are thronged with people eager to obtain the last news of the frightful calamity, and the only topic of conversation is the terrible distress of the people, and the fearful destruction of property.

NEW YORK, October 9.—The Chicago fire has caused great excitement in this city. Feelings of pain are visible upon the faces of the crowds gathered at the newspaper bulletins in search of particulars. Newspaper extras were issued at eleven o'clock this morning containing the news, and sold in large numbers. In Wall street there is intense excitement. All stocks have suffered from the sorrowing intelligence. Many citizens are taking steps for calling a relief meeting at once.

CINCINNATI, October 9.—A dispatch from Superintendent Wilson, of the Western Union Telegraph Company, Chicago, says, cooked food at this moment would be most valuable. He says, there are at least seventy-five thousand people in the streets. The conflagration is unabated.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.—Great excitement prevails here regarding the Chicago fire. The streets are thronged with people in front of the newspaper offices to read the latest dispatches. The sympathy for the sufferers is universal.

CINCINNATI, October 9.—To all cities and towns along the lines of railroads leading to Chicago, greeting:

At an immense mass meeting held at the Chamber of Commerce of Cincinnati, large donations have been made to relieve the suffering citizens of Chicago. Donations of all kinds will be transported free of charge from all points. Cooked provisions and bed clothing most needed at present.

[Signed] S. S. DAVIS,
Mayor and Chairman of Finance Com.

WHEELING, October 9.—The intelligence of the great fire in Chicago creates intense excitement. The Mayor of the city of Wheeling, in view of the great disaster, has called a special meeting of City Council for this evening to take action in the premises.

NASHVILLE, October 9.—The greatest interest was manifested in behalf of the sufferers by the Chicago fire. Mayor Morris has issued a proclamation for a meeting of citizens to-morrow to provide means to assist the sufferers. A private citizen left a check at the *Banner* office to-day for one hundred dollars, with the following note:

No North, no South, when our fellow men are in distress. Here is one hundred dollars for the needy in Chicago. (Signed.) J. O. W. ALLEN.

The managers of the Gray Theatrical Troupe tender a benefit to morrow night for the Chicago sufferers.

MEMPHIS, October 9.—The great fire in Chicago is the all absorbing topic. Further details are anxiously awaited. Mayor Johnson and Colonel Penton, President of the Chamber of Commerce, have issued a joint call for a meeting of the citizens to take action in regard to the matter.

COLUMBUS, O., October 9.—The Chicago fire has produced a profound sensation here to-day. At a meeting of the citizens this afternoon, ten thousand dollars were contributed, and a committee appointed to raise money and provisions for the sufferers. The bakeries and penitentiary are busy to-night in baking bread and cooking meats to be forwarded to Chicago. The 6.45 express train to-night took out a large quantity of bread and meats, prepared at the penitentiary.

WHEELING, W. Va., October 9.—At the special meeting of City Councils to-night, called by the Mayor, five thousand dollars were appropriated for the relief of the sufferers by the Chicago fire, and the Mayor and President of the Second Branch of Council were ordered to remit the same to the Mayor of Chicago. The Mayor was authorized to call a mass meeting of the citizens to-morrow morning, at ten o'clock, to give an opportunity to large numbers of private citizens who are anxious to subscribe to the same purpose. Franklin Lodge No. 3, I. O. O. F., donated one hundred dollars for the same purpose at its meeting held this evening.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., October 9.—The news of the terrible calamity at Chicago created the most intense excitement here to-day. Nothing has equaled it since the firing on Fort Sumpter. Two steam engines and two cars of provisions were sent to Chicago this afternoon with a corps of firemen and policemen. At a meeting held at the Board of Trade rooms to-night ten thousand dollars were subscribed and thirty thousand pledged. More provisions will be sent to-morrow and a general meeting of the citizens called for to-morrow night.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., October 9.—The Common Council of this city has just made a shipment of provision by rail to Chicago. More will follow. The Vandalia line takes all contributions for the sufferers free to Chicago.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., October 9.—A citizens' meeting at the Opera House to-night appointed a committee to collect money and a committee to forward provisions to-morrow to aid the Chicago sufferers also recommend that the City Council donate ten thousand dollars. Hon. Shonklen subscribed three hundred dollars in cash and one hundred city lots to be given to such sufferers as will move to this city. Wm. Hulman subscribed three hundred dollars. Several parties subscribed one hundred dollars. Several thousand dollars were raised and will be sent to-morrow. The meeting was large and very enthusiastic.

PHILADELPHIA, October 9.—Mayor Fox has called a meeting of citizens for Wednesday, to initiate measures for a warm, generous response to the appeal of the Chicagoans for aid. The Commercial Exchange Association has appointed a committee of twenty to collect funds for Chicago, and sent messages of sympathy to the Mayor of Chicago.

POUGHKEEPSIE, October 9.—A meeting has been called by the Mayor for to-morrow in aid of Chicago.

SARATOGA, October 9.—A meeting is called for to-morrow to raise funds for the Chicago sufferers.

BOSTON, October 9.—Mayor Gaston has telegraphed to the Mayor of Chicago expressing sympathy and enquiring in what manner Boston can best extend aid.

NEW YORK, October 9.—The great fire at Chicago has created the most profound sensation here, and has had a depressing effect upon all departments of business. In all insurance officers the utmost anxiety prevails. It is impossible to tell as yet the number or extent of the risks in the New York offices, while many companies will lose heavily, perhaps none of them will be so seriously injured as to suspend.

The immediate result here is a timidity, among those who have money to lend, based upon the expectation that the insurance companies will be compelled to call in all their available assets and realize on securities that are readily convertible into cash. The scene in the Stock Exchange was one of the wildest ever witnessed there. Demoniac yells, such as one heard in the Gold room on Black Friday, in 1869, announced the struggles of desperate men to save at least a little from their wrecked fortunes. Gestures of despair, faces pale with mortal fear, racked by anguish, such as one well may wish never to see a second time, greeted one on every side.

The scene was painfully interesting and exciting. To a stranger it would have seemed that the assemblage of well dressed men before him was insane. Many a broker whose fortune was rapidly slipping from his grasp without having power to stay it, was temporarily mad and with good reason. Such a scene has not been witnessed since the famous break in Rock Island last summer.

A meeting of the Chamber of Commerce has been called for Tuesday at noon, to afford an opportunity to the merchants of this city to contribute for the relief of the sufferers by the fire.

At the Produce Exchange there has been intense excitement all day, and measures will be taken at once to send provisions, &c., to the afflicted city. Arrangements are making for a relief meeting of citizens. The call for the meeting will be issued to-night.

Mayor Hall has sent the following letter for publication to the morning papers:

MAYOR'S OFFICE,
New York, October 9.

A disaster has befallen the great city of Chicago, which not only has destroyed the best part of its dwellings, and paralyzed its industry and business, but threatens the gravest consequences to the commerce and prosperity of our country. It has also reduced thousands of people to houselessness and privation. A dispatch from the Mayor of Chicago comes in these words:

"Can you send us some aid for one hundred thousand houseless people?"

I have responded that New York will do everything possible to alleviate this disaster, and I now call upon the people to make such organization, as may be speediest and most effective, for the purpose of sending money, clothing and food. I would recommend the immediate formation of a general relief committee who would take charge of all contributions.

In order that no time may be lost in carrying relief to those of our fellow citizens who have fallen under the dispensation of Providence, I suggest that the Chamber of Commerce, Produce Exchange, Board of Brokers and United Presidents of the banks, and all religious and charitable societies immediately call a meeting of their respective members, and from them select independent relief committees who shall solicit subscriptions in money, food and clothing within their appropriate spheres of action.

In the meantime, I am authorized to state that contributions of food and clothing, sent to the depot of the Erie railroad, Hudson River and Central railroads, under the spontaneous offers of Jay Gould and Wm. H. Vanderbilt, or in even small quantities from individvals or business sources, will be at once forwarded through to Chicago free of expense. I cannot too strongly urge upon our citizens immediate attention to this subject.

(Signed) A. OAKEY HALL,
Mayor.

TOLEDO, October 9.—The largest an most enthusiastic meeting of citizens ever held in this city convened in the Board of Trade rooms this evening to take action to relieve the sufferers by the Chicago fire. Mayor Jones presided. Speeches were made, and $35,000 subscribed on the spot for the relief of the suffering, and more promised.

ALBANY, October 9.—Mayor Thatcher has called a meeting for to-morrow in aid of the inhabitants of Chicago.

BALTIMORE, October 9.—The City Council has requested the Mayor to offer sympathy, and ask what aid Batimore can tender Chicago in her great calamity.

BUFFALO, October 11.—Miss Clara Louisa Kellogg gives the profits of her concert here to-morrow night for the Chicago sufferers.

Kate Stanton offers to lecture in the cities of the country for the same object.

PORTLAND, October 11.—The Mayor has called a meeting for to-morrow evening, to raise money for the Chicago sufferers. One firm has already forwarded a box of clothing and fifty pairs of blankets. The Canadian express forwards packages free. The theatre will give a performance for the sufferers.

POUGHKEEPSIE, October 10.—The Mayor on behalf of the city telegraphed the Mayor of Chicago to draw on it for $40,000. There will be another meeting tomorrow. Subscriptions are coming in lourly.

WILMINGTON, DEL., October 10.—At a meeting to night to aid the Chicago sufferers, the Mayor requested an apropriation of $5,000. Private subscriptions have ommenced to come in and commissioners o solicit subscriptions have been appointed.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., October 10.—At a meeting for the relief of the Chicago sufferers three thousand dollars were subscribed on the spot.

WORCESTER, MASS., October 11.—People here are taking steps to raise pecuniary assistance for the sufferers of Chicago.

BURLINGTON, VT., October 11.—Measures have been taken here to forward assistance to the people of Chicago.

NEW YORK, October 11.—A mass meeting of Cubans was held last night, at which addresses were made by several persons. The officers and employees of the Steamship, Express, Railroad and Transportation Companies of the city resolved to contribute relief to those in Chicago in similar business.

Mr. C. E. Evans, of the Virginia and Tennessee Air Line, has received telegrams from the Mayors of Macon and Savannah, Ga., stating that the railroad employees of that section would unite in aiding the Chicago sufferers.

The people are all united in the work of contributing for the aid of the sufferers, and every class is generously responding to the call for help. The press is asking the people to come forward with substantial succor, and subscription books are opened at several newspaper offices. The *Herald* calls upon all the theatrical people to give a benefit night for the distressed city. The religious denominations are moving in the work and an appeal has been issued by the Catholic Bishops for collections in all the churches on Sunday next. Individual subscriptions are already going forward with alacrity. All incorporated associations join in the work of generosity. The *Herald* gives five hundred Masonic organizations throughout the State that are called upon to come forward with aid. The Chamber of Commerce fund was increased last night $80,000.

THE ELECTIONS.

PENNSYLVANIA.

Specials to THE POST.]

BEAVER, PA., October 11.

Returns show Democratic gains of three hundred and twenty-eight over Jackson's vote of last year. Dunlap's show is good at this hour. E. B. WILLIAMS.

NEW CASTLE, October 11.

Republican loss in five districts, one hundred and forty- seven, on vote of sixty-seven. M'C.

NEW CASTLE, October 11.

Laurence county gives Stanton, twelve hundred majority, and Beath nine hundred. M'C.

GREENSBURG, PA., October 11.

Westmoreland gives Turney, Democrat, for Senator, seventeen hundred majority. Clark, Democrat, for Judge, eleven hundred. Indiana gives White, Radical, for Senate, two thousand majority, and Logan, Radical, for Judge, fourteen hundred. Armstrong county, three hundred for Logan, all estimated. R. COULTER.

BUTLER, October 11.

Lusk, Democrat for the Legislature, two hundred and fifty majority. The ticket is beaten by from one to two hundred. ZIEGLER.

WASHINGTON, Pa., October 11.

The probable Democratic majority for Assembly is three hundred. WM. HOPKINS.

NEW CASTLE, October 11.

Stanton's majority in Lawrence county is ten hundred and eighty-four. Beath's, seven hundred and seventy-six. McC.

UNIONTOWN, October 11.

Returns so far as received indicate a majority of one thousand for the Democratic State ticket in Fayette county. T. B. S.

WAYNESBURG, October 11.

Three-fourths of the districts in Greene county heard from show a small loss on the majority of 1869. The Democratic majority will be about fourteen hundred. CLIFTON.

OHIO.

Hamilton County Elects a Solid Democratic Delegation to the Legislature, thus Ensuring a Democratic Senator.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—Returns from the strong wards which come in this afternoon put a new phase on political matters The Repnblicans now concede the defeat of the whole Legislative ticket in Hamilton county. The indications are that the whole Democratic county ticket is elected. Noyes' majority is still figured at about 20,000, but will probably fall below this.

TOLEDO, October 11.—Noyes has 500 of a majority in Toledo, and 1,100 in the county, against 1,112 in 1870. The entire Republican county ticket has been elected. Two Republican Senators are believed to be elected in this district.

Lockbourne, O.—The Democratic majority for Governor is 76, gain over 1869 of 47; Democratic majority for Senator 51, gain of 29; for Representative 60, gain of 20.

Toledo—Defiance county gives about 700 Democratic majority.

Pomeroy—In Meigs county twenty-one wards and townships give 1,075 majority for Noyes for Governor.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER.

DISTRICTS.	STUCKRATH, Dem.	BIRMINGHAM, Dem.	DILWORTH, Rad.	McGUINNEGLE, Rad.
PITTSBURGH.				
First ward	303	88	170	403
Second ward	190	115	238	319
Third ward	196	88	105	280
Fourth ward	166	157	206	262
Fifth ward	443	126	62	380
Sixth ward	484	193	289	663
Seventh ward	222	147	256	341
Eighth ward	253	145	324	428
Ninth ward	345	87	110	307
Tenth ward	291	48	79	318
Eleventh ward	221	135	319	403
Twelfth ward, 1st precinct	244	145	162	251
" " 2d "	225	160	135	178
Thirteenth ward, 1st prec.	91	105	155	155
" " 2d "	20	37	34	30
Fourteenth ward	193	128	288	370
Fifteenth ward	291	19	161	379
Sixteenth ward, 1st prec.	116	22	61	156
" " 2d "	147	38	52	160
Seventeenth ward	368	162	255	458
Eighteenth ward	50	54	50	44
Nineteenth ward	90	100	200	185
Twentieth ward				
Twenty-first ward, 1st pr.	152	78	137	163
" " 2d "				
Twenty-second ward	37	53	77	75
Twenty-third ward	83	96	106	111
ALLEGHENY.				
First ward	203	205	302	278
Second ward	380	261	460	557
Third ward, 1st precinct	281	119	253	411
" " 2d "	412	67	34	333
Fourth ward, 1st precinct	285	218	260	321
" " 2d "	230	67	51	222
Fifth ward	188	251	288	324
Sixth ward	289	308	224	284
Seventh ward	364	23	29	374
Eighth ward	233	145	324	428
Ninth ward				
OTHER DISTICTS.				
Birmingham, 1st prec.	166	99	137	205
" Birmingham, 2d prec.	154	120	141	174
Birmingham, 2d prec.	239	227	156	170
St. Clair	155	55	43	118
Mt. Pleasant	30	35	81	78
Charlers	99	29	89	106
North Veasailles			101	
M'Keesport	118	63	176	128
Elizabeth	109	74	114	73
Reserve	70	14	8	8
Sharpsburg	124	52	91	161
Versailles	25	4	11	33
Moon	79	162	91	56
South Versailles	49	42	50	51
Indiana	67	44	72	74
Elizabeth, 3 pr.	7	7	37	38
Union	94	4	12	101
Plum	61	88	83	63
Mifflin	226	286	154	70
West Pittsburgh	89	14	29	122
North Fayette	58	88	103	63
Snowden	57	41	110	81
Robinson, 2 pr.	48	24	48	72
Kilbuck	83	57	56	85
Sharpsburg	124	53	91	161
West Elizabeth	29	38	40	38
Mifflin	208	288	154	70
Scott, 2 pr	24	77	66	13
Elizabeth, 4 pr.	20	27	97	78
Lincoln	31	27	73	77
Ross, 1 pr	32	15	30	46
Harrison	74	137	102	45
McKeesport	118	109	178	128
Elizabeth, 1 pr.	42	47	42	39
Total as far as reported	10,922	6,543	9,198	13,260

Stuckrath over Dilworth, 1,725. McGunnegle over Birmingham 6,717.

Contarini, the Poughkeepsie bigamist, has been sentenced to two years and six months confinement at hard labor in the State prison.

During the riot at Philadelphia on Tuesday Bayard Duke (white) was shot in the shoulder by George West (white). An unknown man was killed at Seventh and Lombard street. George Redding is not expected to live. Several minor affrays occurred, and pistol firing was frequent.

An order was received at Buffalo on Wednesday from merchants in Chicago for two hundred and fifty thousand brick, to commence re-building.

MEDICAL.

BUCHU.

From Dispensatory of the United States.

Diosma Crenata--Buchu Leaves.

PROPERTIES—Their odor is strong, diffusive and somewhat aromatic, their taste bitterish and analogous to mint.

MEDICAL PROPERTIES AND USES—Buchu leaves are gently stimulant, with a peculiar tendency to the Urinary Organs.

They are given in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, Morbid Irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, Disease of the Prostrate Gland, and Retention or Incontinence of a Urine, from a loss of one in the parts concerned in its evacuation. The remedy has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections and Dropsy.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU is used by ersons from 18 to 25, and from 35 to 55, or in the decline or change of life; after Confinement, or Labor Pains, Bed-wetting in children.

In affections peculiar to females, the Extract Buchu is unequalled by any other Remedy, as in Chlorosis, or Retention, Irregularity, Painfulness or Suppression of Customary Evacuations, Ulcerated or Schirrous state of the Uterus. Leucorrhoea, or Whites.

Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel and Dropsical Swellings.—This medicine increases the power of Digestion, and excites the Absorbents into healthy action, by which the Watery or Calcareous depositions, and all unnatural Enlargements are reduced, as well as Pain and Inflammation.

HELMBOLD'S

Extract Buchu

Has cured every case of Diabetes in which it has been given. Irritation of the Neck of the Bladder and inflamation of the Kidneys, Ulceration of the Kidneys and Bladder, Retention of Urine, Diseases of the Prostate Gland, Stone in the Bladder, Calculus, Gravel, Brick-Dust Deposit, and mucus or Milky Discharges, and for enfeebled and delicate constitutions of both sexes, attended with the following symptoms, Indisposition to exertion, Loss of Memory, Difficulty of Breathing, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Disease, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Pain in the Back, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dryness of the Skin, Eruption on the Face, Pallid Countenance, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Loss of Power, &c.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

Is Diuretic and Blood-Purifying, and cures all Diseases arising from the habits of dissipation, excesses and imprudences in life, impurities of the Blood, &c, superseding Copaiba in affections for which it is used, such as Gonorroes, Gleets of long standing, and Syphilitic Affections—in these diseases, used in connection with HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers Everywhere.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR HELMBOLD'S,

TAKE NO OTHER.

PRICE--$1 25 PER BOTTLE,

OR 6 BOTTLES FOR $6 50.

DELIVERED TO ANY ADDRESS.

DESCRIBE SYMPTOMS IN ALL COMMUNICATIONS.

ADDRESS

H. T. HELMBOLD,

594 Broadway, N. Y.

None are Genuine unless done up in steel engraved wrapper, with Fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE GRAY TRIAL.

Additional Testimony—The Trustees Investigation.

Court assembled at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and was opened with prayer by Rev. N. G. Miller

Mr. Hoffstott was recalled and testified as to concurring in the Trustees report exonerating Mr. Gray.

Dr. Coffey was next called and testified as follows: Am one of the complainants in this case; I was one of the investigating committee appointed by the Trustees; I considered the object as preliminary, the witnesses made their statements in a general way; there was no attempt to secure great exactness.

Q. Did not the resolution, as passed by the Board of Trustees, direct the Committee to make a thorough investigation of all rumors derogatory to the character of Rev. John A. Gray?

A. Undoubtedly it did; I was on the Committee; the Committee undertook to investigate those rumors, but I did not consider it thorough, that is that it was complete.

Dr. Coffee declined to answer the question as to whether he did not exonerate Rev. Gray by a former resolution. I voted for the resolution: but did not think by so doing I was exonerating Rev. Gray.

Q. When in your resolution you declared "that you had failed to discover any evidence criminating Mr. Gray, or showing him guilty of any immoral acts," was that true or false? A. In the sense in which I voted for it was true; have no unfriendly feeling towards Rev. Gray.

Q. Were you not at the hearings of the Committee, and in this hearing very active in hunting up all the testimony which you could find derogatory to Mr. Gray" A. No Sir, most positively. I did my duty—nothing more.

At this the Court took a recess was taken until after two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Opened with prayer by the Rev. S. M. Hickman. Dr. Nesbit objected to the reception of the deposition of Mr. William Frederick, because it was not taken in accordance with the requirements of the Presiding Elder. Ruled out.

Dr. Coffee resumed—Did not say the whole meeting was a humbug.

A lawyer named white here desired to rest the prosecution temporarily. Mr. Hopkins objected unless all their testimony was in.

Col. Campbell testified—But the evidence was unimportant.

EVENING SESSION.

Opened with prayer by the Rev. Dr. Miller.

Mr. Clark E. Ward was the first witness called for the defense.

Am a brother-in-law of Rev. Gray; last winter he told me he was accused of having a woman at March's room; think it was in Jannary; can't be positive; I had been drinking considerably while on the way to Pittsburgh; was not in the habit of drinking.

Testimony read to witness and approved.

Court then adjourned until this morning at nine o'clock.

The Testimony Yesterday—Rev. Mr. Rine on the Stand.

Court reassembled at nine o'clock yesterday morning, and was opened with prayer by Rev. James Hollingshead.

Mr. Hopkins called Rev. D. I. K. Rine, who testified as follows:

Am acquainted with Rev. John A Gray; visited 64 Fourth avenue, frequently with Mr. Gray; never met a woman there; am a member of the non-Episcopal Methodist Church; am not a local preacher; was appointed pastor of the Fairmont, West Virginia, Church by the voice of the people.

Q. How often were you at Mr. March's room in the forenoon, how often in the afternoon, and how often at night?

A. Some days we would be there once in the forenoon and once in the afternoon, and on a few occasions we would be there in the afternoon; and some days we would not be there in the forenoon.

A lawyer named white—Now, please answer my question.

Witness—If you can't comprehend from what I have given you, it is all the answer you will get from me. My visits were more frequent in the forenoon; we sang and prayed in the room.

Mr. George M. Alexander, who was called by the prosecution several days since, but whose cross examination was not finished, was again called to the stand.

Witness desired to make a correction: I believe I stated that it was Friday evening that I was at Mr. Gray's house; that was a mistake; I was on the railroad on all Friday evenings; it must have been on Tuesday or Thursday evening of that week; questioned him about this girl prior to the last evening referred to in my testimony, don't think I said anything to Mr. Gray about Mr. March on that subject, can't give the date when I first heard of Mr. March keeping the girl; I think it was in the fall of 1870.

At this time Court took a recess until two o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Opened with prayer by Rev. J. W. Baker, of Allegheny.

Mr. C. B. Shea was then called to the stand. Am a member of the Board of Trustees of Christ Church; did not know of Mr. Gray's intention of going away in January; had no conversation with him on the subject.

Dr. Pershing was recalled—Never saw Rev. Gray throw a kiss or indulge in any familiarity with Annie Littel or any other female in or about the college.

Mr. S. M. Kiel and Wm. Vankirk testified concerning Rev. Grey's proposed visit to Buffalo, when the trial was adjourned till Monday at one o'clock P. M.

ANOTHER KU KLUX OUTRAGE.

The Radical School Directors of the Fifth Ward, Allegheny, Refuse Colored Children Admittance.

Editors of The Post:

A number of colored residents of this, the Fifth ward, Allegheny, have made application to the School Board, composed entirely of Republicans, to admit their children to the Public School. This has been denied them in every instance. Isn't this an outrage on the rights of the colored people, and havn't they as good a right to the Public Schools as the children of white parents? ALLEGHENY.

According to *Radical* authority they have the same rights. ED. POST.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring-worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell Hazard & Co. New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use.

THE ESCAPED NUN.

The Foolish Virgin That Forgot to Trim Her Lamp.

WHAT "BIDDY" O'GORMAN "KNOWS ABOUT FARMING."

The Fallen Angel goes Through the Can-Can at Library Hall.

The Lecture Last Night by the "Crazy" Nun—A Sketch of Her Life and Some of Her Letters—Filth From an Animated Sewer—"I Have no Work Now, and I Shall be Obliged to do Something"—"I Was Desperate and Crazy"—Epistolary Gems by the "Crazy" Edith, &c.

Among our most cherished visions of celestial harmonies it is a prime element that the seraphs sing true.—WM. CULLEN BRYANT.

Last evening Library Hall was thronged with one of the largest audiences that ever assembled within its walls to hear Sister Edith O'Gorman, the "Escaped Nun". Even the aisles were crowded to overflowing, and comortable standing room was difficult to obtain, and many who came late were unable to gain admission. At precisely eight o'clock this

"Nymph of the downward smile and sidelong glance"

shied her castor into the arena, where the elite of Pittsburgh have been wont to listen to the lyrical gems of Nilsson, the flowing periods of Wendell Phillips, the stilted puns of John B. Gough, and the "mellifluous cadences" of Anna Dickinson. Like "Little Breeches" Edith

Don't pan out on the prophets,
And free will, and that sort of thing,
But believes in God and the Angels,
Ever since one night last spring.

Edith is a "female woman" of medium size, unmistakable Milesian cast of countenance, square jawed, determined looking, with sunken cheeks, pale countenance and a peevish, billious looking expression. She wore a dark alpaca dress with wide sleeves, white braided trimming, with lace edging. She wears curls, a large green tie, with a large breast pin and chain pendant, which she fingered continually during the delivery of her lecture. Her voice is sharp, tremulous and emotional, though distinct and well modulated.

She began by remarking that whoever embraced a conventional life violated the laws of nature; that it was impossible to observe such restraint; that she was determined to make sure of her salvation by leaving—I joined it with the "fresh zeal of a young candidate—She pitched into auricular confession; said it was the great engine of the Romish church for enslaving its members; discussed the taking of the veil; the course of probation she went through; explained the curses and anathemas the Church of Rome hurled at those who went back on their vocation; described the barbarous treatment and imprisonment some of the sisters are subjected to; said the system was intolerable in this free country; and gave the range of prices it costs to be a sister, from a nominal sum up to $25,000; told how she was obliged to fast for two weeks on bread and water for giving a poor family fifty cents—Some of the sisters have hemorrhage of the lungs; they are never allowed to look into a looking glass; I never saw myself for two years, I almost forget what I looked like; the sisters are never allowed to look a gentleman in a face—nor look out of the window—Referred to St. Alphonsus and his advice, and St. Clara and her example—not many St. Clara's now in the convents—the sisters are bound to tell the priests if they fall in love with them—the morality of the priests is shocking—the system is bolstered up with lying traditions—there is not a sister to-day who would not prefer an earthly husband to a terrestrial spouse—I have known sisters to be in love with six different priests at the same time (great laughter and clapping of hands)—she referred to the hypocricy of the sisters described the routine—have seen the sisters kissing the floor—they pray to the Virgin Mary often—remain in a kneeling position frequently for hours till they faint—they dine at twelve o'clock in silence—then comes recreation—then teaching children—then going to the chapel—take tea at five o'clock—two sisters are never allowed to speak to each other—they visit the sick and the jails—read the lives of saints—eat pie—join in vocal prayer—accuse themselves of their faults—the sisters have "parties" to which the priests are invited—and on those occasions accomplish their purposes (loud stamping in the gallery); obedient sisters must go to confession to these black-hearted betrayers—Young women become cross, cruel and tyrannical under such a system; they are unkind to one another—referred to Sister Joseph, of the Asylum at Patterson, New Jersey—the orphans there are fed on hard bread—have to drink out of tin cups—their supper is mush and molasses—they are cruelly treated by the sisters—Sister Joseph whipped children till they were black and blue, and killed some of them with ill treatment (murmurs of "oh! oh! oh!")—told a yarn about Katy Rooney, "a sweet little darling," and Sarah Berry, a waif of Patterson—the sisters gave the children salts—the lecturess suspected it was "cold pizen"—no physician was called in—I give plain facts—which would never have been known had I not renounced Romanism—if I were a Catholic I would raiher die than divulge them—the Church of Rome puts the screws down on those who say anything about this; but I have determined to tell the whole thing regardless of consequences—Dr. Quin, a Catholic physician got into a controversy with me and got demolished—truth is great and will prevail—I was victorious in the controversy, (applause)—the Catholic schools are regulated by the priests—the sisters are ignorant—I know one sister it took a year and a half to learn to spell monosyllables—the priests make love to the nuns and — — they mumble Latin and court the sisters—and the ignorant Irish will give their last cent to his "Riverence"—(applause and laughter)—the children of wealthy parents and Protestants are treated well in convents—the theatrical ritual is made attractive to them by the sisters and Jesuits—I never saw a Catholic bible in my convent—I appeal to any Catholic if the clergy ever allow them to read the Bible (a voice in the gallery, "Yes they do,"—some confusion and cries of "put him out.") The Papists believe in exclusive salvation; Protestants should stop supporting Catholic schools. called on our Protestant friends to do so—referred to the intrigues of Rome.—appealed to Protestants to stand by their own schools. [Applause.]—I know, for bitter axperience has taught me.—They mistook the the wrong mettle when they met me—referred to the priests as perjured villains—one is suspended in one place and sent to another—once a priest always a priest, according to Melchisadech—but once a rascal always a rascal, say I. [Great applause.] There will be a terrible recoing some day. I have given you facts.—They are the same bigots who engineered the Inquisition, Gunpowder Plots, and the Massacre of St. Barthlomew.—The the convents ought to be inspected. In the name of humanity, and the liberty of conscience, the convents ought to be closed or inspected, for whoever goes there dies a moral death. (Applause.)

The lecturer then retired, and the proprietor of the show announced that "Bridget's" books could be purchased by stepping up to the stand.

With the merits or demerits of the conventual system which Bridget (Edith) O'Gorman attacks, we of course, have nothing to do. But the mission of the Press is to expose shams, and she is a self convicted sham. Her right to lecture is undisputed, as ours to criticise is indisputable. By the testimony of her own letters, and by additional evidence which has never been impeached, she stands as a self convicted sham—an angel in "robes of flowing dimity!"

To place the matter on a proper footing we submit a few of her letters—not all for space and decorum forbid. By every rule of reason and evidence her credibility as a witness is destroyed and rendered utterly worthless by admissions under her own signature.

FIRST LETTER.

On May 9, she wrote from Philadelphia to the Superioress of the convent from which she "escaped," the following letter

DEAR MOTHER—I humbly request of you to write to me before next Tuesday whether I will be received or not. *My money is nearly gone, and I have no work now, therefore I shall be obliged to do something.* I will not stay here. I will go to my brother and sister. Sister Juliana told me my sister Mary was to see you, and that you told her about me. As long as my friends know my misfortune, I will go to them, if you will not take me back; and I will try my best to make restitution. But, dear Mother, I will never again be happy. Oh, I hope and pray you will take me again into my only home wherein I can be saved. Please write me, dear Mother, by Tuesday, and let me know my fate before my money is all gone. This I know you will do, for Christ's sake, if not for mine.

I have well paid the penalty of my madness by all that I have suffered. I have tried to recall to my mind whether I went to Sadlier's, as you said. I cannot remember it, Mother. Still, I might have gone to him, for *I was desperate and crazy.* I remember nothing until I asked the poor girl I picked up to show me where Turgis lived. If I remembered going there, Mother, I certainly would tell you, because I am truly sincere, and would publicly confess my sins before the whole community

I have told you, as well as I remember them, all of the particulars of my terrible misfortune. I don't know why I left, for I never was unhappy in my holy vocation. I had no cause for going. If I was in my right mind, I never would have gone in the manner I did. Oh, Mother, this is true. I can hardly realize what I have done. Sometimes I think it is a dream. I wish it were. I will suffer any mortification and humiliation if you will take me again on trial. My whole life will be one of the greatest humility, for I shall always know and feel that I shall never again be trusted. Write to me, dear, dear Mother, and relieve me of the anxiety that I am in, and may God bless you always. I know you pity me. If you do not, place yourself in my position for a moment, and see what misery I am in. Yours sincerely in Christ. De Chantel.

EDITH O'GORMAN.

—[*Cincinnati Commercial, Nov.* 24, 1870.

SECOND LETTER.

PHILADELPHIA, May 21, 1870.
Sunday Evening.

DEAR MOTHER—After leaving Madison I went as you directed to Father McQuaid. He said: "I will consider it, and you will hear the decision." I remained all night at the asylum. I told sister Julianna my unfortunate story. On Saturday morning I saw the Bishop. He said: "I will speak to mother, and if anything can be done for you, I will do it." I left Newark for Philadelphia in the half past 10 train! I did not go back to the sisters at Newark.

Now, dear mother, while I am writing this to you, I see you in the dear, holy chapel, (from which I am excluded, in punishment of my sins) in your charity, praying the holy Christ to direct you what to do with the unfortunate prodigal, who, *in a moment of madness and despair, abandoned your kind care and the holy, peaceful retreat of my Heavenly Father's house, out of which I have never had a happy peaceful moment.* Yet He that willeth not the death of a sinner, but that he be converted and live, has in His infinite mercy inspired me to return again, and like the prodigal beg to be received as one of His hired servants, because I am no longer worther to be called His child, much less His spouse. Yes, dear Mother, I am ready to undergo any humiliation or mortification that it may please Almighty God to inflict upon me, and will deem them all too light to atone for my terrible sins.

I resign myself to the will of God, and will cheerfully accept whatever he ordains for me, whether I be received or not. If I am not received again into His household, I will strive to do penance in the world, and will make every endeavor to make restitution. Whereas if it is His divine pleasure to receive me once more as His spouse, I will, by His holy grace, strive to edify more than I have disedified. Mother I am indeed sincere in this, else I never would have gone through the humiliation of seeing you or the Bishop and Father McQuaid.

With fear and trembling, yet with resignation, I await the decision upon which perhaps, my salvation depends. Will you, Mother, please write to me the answer as soon as you have come to a conclusion.

Sincerely your most humble, sinful, yet repenting child and sister in charity, De Chantel. EDITH O'GORMAN.

—*Cincinnati Commercial, Nov.* 24, 1870.

She declares now and heralds it on the wings of the morning that she is

AN ESCAPED NUN,

whereas her own letters appended show that she never experienced the "horror of bondage" but fled to save expulsion and an exposure of her disgraceful conduct.

She now claims that the convent was a sink of iniquity, but in her letters she confesses it was a "seventh heaven," and pleaded and prayed and longed to be taken back on any terms. If the convent was as bad as she represents it is solemnly funny that she should speak in such eulogistic terms of the sisters, and seek to exchange her unrestrained freedom for the same prison.

Her career so far is nearly allied to Poor Maria Monk, who, after appealing to the gutter instincts of one generation—after having had her "Exposures" exposed by that zealous Presbyterian, Colonel Stone of New York city, who after playing the fool, the tool, and the heroine, died, loathed by her friends—a convict and a prostitue on Blackwell's Island, New York.

FORTY colored children are waiting to be admitted to the Thirteenth Ward Public School. This is more than the white people contracted for, but then you must remember that this is one of the "blessings" the Radicals promised you, you know.

THE COLORED QUESTION.

Meeting in the Thirteenth Ward—The Republican Party Going Back on the Colored Man—Bolters Meeting—Lively Times in the Wigwam.

A large and enthusiastic meeting, composed of Republicans and colored citizens, was held last evening at the Thirteenth ward (Minersville) school house in pursuance of the following

NOTICE:

All persons interested in the mixing of the darkie children with the white in the Thirteenth ward school are requested to attend a meeting at the school house on Friday evening at seven o'clock, and hear something of importance. Don't fail to come one and all JUSTICE AND LAW.

October 5, 1871.

The great bone of contention seemed to be a velvet headed citizen and mud artist named Harrison, who, as a citizen, demanded "equality before the law," and that his children be admitted in the Thirteenth ward school house.

The meeting was called to order by Isaiah Dickey, Esq., who announced the object of the meeting. Dr. Arthurs took the floor, quoted the XIVth and XVth amendments, and created a great sensation, by announcing that if the School Directors excluded the colored children, U. S. District Attorney Swope would have them all promptly arrested. A German, who is not eligible to the Presidency—but who didn't like "Sambo," stood in the corner and endeavored to get a spoke in, but he was promptly choked off. George Ewart was of the opinion that we might as well make it an issue in the fall elections. Mr. Birch, a denizen of the ward, was in favor of granting the colored children a separate room, until they got very numerous, and then build them a school for themselves.

Mr. Neiman—I think—

The Chair interrupting—This rambling debate must be stopped.

Mr. Birch's motion was about to be put by the Chair when Mr. Ewart jumped to his feet, and asked: Mr. President, what is the use of making a motion when the directors will pay no attention to it?

A voice—That's so.

Mr. McBane then moved as an amendment, that the School Directors be instructed to proceed according to law

Mr. Birch—I will not accept the amendment.

Mr. McBane (majestically)—Then if you are going to act contrary to law, I will leave.

As he left the room there were several cries of—Put him out.

Mr. Hillerman—I desire to ask a question. Is it according to law to set aside a room for the colored children?

A voice—I move we—

The Chair—We must stop this rambling debate.

Robt. Atkinson, Esq., obtained the floor and stated the State School Law, page 81, section 181, which says: If the required number cannot be got into one room, there is no provision to exclude the colored children.

This seemed a clincher for those *consistent* Republicans, who refused to act up to the Civil Rights Bill, after passing it.

Mr. Cassiday then moved as a test question to exclude the colored childen.

The Chair—It is out of order.

Mr. George Whitney desired to know whether the directors would obey any instructions or resolutions.

Cries of order.

Dr. Arthurs—All the motions of the meeting would have no effect on the Board. All you have to do is to take your case up to court.

Mr Ewart—Which court?

Dr. Arthurs—Any court.

Mr. Ewart—I don't know about that.

Mr. Birch—There are only two colored children who want to attend—

A voice—Twenty are coming on Monday.

Mr. Ewart—I don't think the chair has been impartial in its rulings; we have no show. Gentlemen, we have got into a muddle.

A voice—You bet.

The chair—Order—order—or—

A voice—Move we—a—adjourn.

Secretary—Second the motion.

The chair—All who are in favor——it is carried.

BOLTERS' MEETING.

Immediately after the adjournment the soreheads who were opposed to letting the colored children in the schools remained in the room, and organized another meeting by calling E. Cassiday, Esq., to the chair.

Mr. George Whitney obtained the floor and said—Mr. Chairman, as I attended the previous meeting, and am one of the few Democrats here, and about the youngest, and as there appears to be no other solution, I move you all vote the Democratic ticket—

The chair (savagely)—We can't allow that here; the gentleman is out of order.

Mr. Birch then repeated the motion made at the previous meeting.

Mr. Ewart (excitedly)—I move that the directors be instructed to *exclude* and *expel* the colored children.

Mr. Atkinson—I desire to read a little law on that subject. As a matter of law, the colored children have a right there. The Republican party was born to fight slavery and—

Mr. Ewart (interrupting)—We want to place the people before party in this matter.

Mr. Dickey—I don't belong to this "wing," but I must—(Cries of "Order"—"Nigger in the woodpile," &c.)

Mr. Ewart (once more)—I am not opposed to colored education, but I don't want them in the schools. (Cries of "Bully for you.")

Mr. Ewart's original motion was then put and carried. (Cries of "Division—Division.")

The "noses" being counted, it was found impossible to tell how many were up or down, as many were constantly rising to their feet.

The chair announced the motion as carried, when the audience began clapping their hands to the tune of

"Dixery, Doxery, Duzzleum Dum."

The meeting then adjourned amid great confusion.

There were not less than twenty motions and thirty-three amendments offered during both meetings, but no definite action was taken on, any of them. One party headed by Dr. Arthurs and R. Atkinson, Esq, wanted to give the negro his rights. The second party, headed by Geo. Ewart, were opposed to letting the colored children into the public schools—law or no law. The third party, represented by Mr. Birch, wanted a compromise—give the nigger a "pen" for himself inside the school. All of the wings are "red hot" Republican, but the majority are dead shot against giving the "new vote" a show. Here is the very party that passed the "amendment," giving the colored men civil equality, refusing to obey the very law they have enacted.

Important to the Ladies.

It is said that ladies who are troubled by pimples, sallowness, moth-patches, ring-marks, &c., may obliterate the evidences of their mortification, and add immensely to their personal beauty, by the use use of an article naw being sold by our Druggists, known as Magnolia Balm. We should think such a thing would be very popular.

TO CURE Cough, Cold and Sore throat use Brown's Bronchia Troches.

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This reverend gentleman was himself a great sufferer, and can, therefore, sympathize with the afflicted. He has found a cure which, having tried and proven, he can confidently recommend. This is no new thing, gotten up to deceive the suffering. The proprietor, Rev. Mr. WILSON, is well known, and his remedy has been before the public for the last ten years, during which time, by fair and honorable dealings, he has built up a reputation which is an honor to his philanthropy.—*Richmond Times.*

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A CARD
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

Ross street, Pittsburgh, July 6th 1871.—This is to certify that I suffered terribly from Headache, Dyspepsia, pains in the stomach, palpitation of the heart, nervous and weakly spells, for more than five years. I had taken so much medicine from different physicians, with no benefit, that I had given up all hopes of ever recovering. I called on a lady friend, and, suffering excruciating pains at the time; she persuaded me to take a dose of her medicine, which I did and to my astonishment I found immediate relief from it. This medicine she had from Dr. GRIFFITH, 145 Fifth avenue opposite Court House, known as Vegetable Relief. I procured a bottle at once, price $1 50, by express $2 00. I followed the directions, and thanks to God and the Doctor, I can now eat free from pains, and I am getting hearty as ever. I can confidently recommend this to all similarly afflicted, as I consider it to be the means of saving my life.

(Signed CAT. ERINE DAVIS.

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CONVENTION.

Resumption of the Session.

ROCHESTER, October 5.—On the assembling of the Democratic Convention, Mr. Cassiday offered a resolution that hereafter no delegate be received from the city of New York as a member of the State Convention unless he has been elected by the Assembly District Convention, as is customary in other parts of the State; that in the proceedings of the Convention each district be seperately called, and each delegate individually announce his own vote.

Mr. Murray moved to substitute the word "State" for the word "city," which was rejected by a vote of eighty-three to thirteen. The resolution was adopted.

Mr. Kernan moved that a hearing be given Mr. Ottendorfer and two other members of the reform delegation from New York be heard in behalf of their claims to seats.

Mr. Delahanty insisted that the question of representation from New York had been settled yesterday.

Mr. Tilden, in his remarks in favor of the resolution, charged that the action of the Convention yesterday was secretly concocted at midnight and sprung upon the Convention.

After considerable discussion, the resolution was adopted with only four or five negative votes.

The credentials of the delegation were then read together with the names of delegates.

Mr. Tilden said that the object of the gentlemen appearing to be heard having been accomplished, and was proceeding to review the action of the convention, when he was called to order as not speaking on the question.

Mr. Tilden said he was about to make a motion, and being pressed, moved to proceed with the nomination of a State ticket. Some confusion ensued, but order was preserved, when Mr. Tilden denounced Tammany and declared he would vote against the candidates for the Legislature made by that organization; if that was undemocratic he would resign his position as Chairman of the State Committee and retire to his plundered fellow citizens. [Applause.]

The motion to proceed with the nominations was carried.

The Nominations.

Magnus Gross was nominated for Secretary of State, but the Reform delegation, of which he was a member, said they would prefer not to have any of their members on the ticket. [Cheers.]

Diedrich Willers then received the nomination for Secretary of State.

A. V. Nichols received the nomination of the Convention for Comptroller.

Wheeler H. Bristol was named for Treasurer.

The name of O'Conor was presented for Attorney General. Several stated that he would not accept the nomination. After some debate a vote upon the nominees resulted in the choice of Marshal B. Champlain by a vote of 62 to 42 for O'Conor.

Van R. Richmond was nominated for State Engineer.

Geo. W. Chapman was nominated for Canal Commissioner.

David B. McNeil was named for Inspector of State Prisons.

The selection of a State Committee was the made with Mr. Tilden as Chairman, after which the Convention adjourned.

Illinois Radical Nomination.

CHICAGO, October 5.—The Republican Congressional Committee for the Sixth District of this State, met at Morris yesterday and nominated Henry Snapp, of Will county, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Hon. B. C. Cook. Snapp was nominated on the forty-sixth ballot. He is now a State Senator and his nomination occasions another vacancy in that body, making four in all.

Connecticut Town Elections.

HARTFORD, October 5.—Returns from 137 towns show that the Republicans have carried 77 and the Democrats 40. In some mixed tickets were elected. The Republicans gain twelve towns and the Democrats one.

"How the Old Thing Works."

ELMIRA, N. Y., October 5.—The Republican State Senatorial Convention balloted 178 times to-day, without choice.

THE KNELL OF MORMONISM.

Another Able Charge by Judge McKean.

SALT LAKE, October 6.—Judge McKean has just adjourned the grand jury till November 13th. As nothing is doing so, His Honor made the following remarks:

GENTLEMEN OF THE GRAND JURY: You have presented to the court some very important indictments, most of which are not yet made known to the public. You are all business men, and most of you are largely engaged in business enterprises. You have rightly comprehended your duties. The man is an idiot who does not know that the business interests of all human interests largely depends upon the enforcement of the laws, and a man is a knave who knows this, and opposes the enforcement of the laws.

The time is near at hand when even idiots will perceive, and knaves confess, that you, gentlemen, are among the best promoters of the highest interests of this territory and of society. Your names, and what you have done, will be mentioned with gratitude by the good and wise in years to come.

You ask permission to adjourn for a time. You shall have it. The Court must remain in session for some weeks yet, but you may adjourn till Monday, the 13th of November next. Come back at that time, gentlemen, and there will be more work for you to do. You have the thanks of the Court for what you have already done.

MEXICO.

Juarez Installed as President—Another Revolution in Nuevo Leon.

CITY OF MEXICO, September 21, via Mathamoras, October 2.—Juarez was installed as President last night amid great excitement. There are rumors of a change in the Cabinet. All is quiet here. The President's message is conciliatory but firm. It recommends material improvements, the building of railroads and protection of the coast, and sanctions the making of treaties with foreign nations.

The President has a majority of Congress. Another revolution, however has begun in the state of Nueva Leon. Gen. Pedro Martinez has pronounced against the Juarez Government and State authorities. Gaelena and several other chieftains have joined the movement, and their combined forces are said to be marching on Camargo and Matamoras with a view to occupying the Custom House on the frontier. The first step taken by the authorities of Neuva Leon was to throw into prison all the employees of the Federal Govenment. It is expected that the revolution will become general.

The Matamoras frontier is as yet quiet. Gen. Palaire Cortinas has issued a proclamation, urging the people to fight for Juarez. Great preparations are making at Matamoras for defence. All the cavalry have left for the front, and there is great excitement reported from all parts of Mexico.

(From Daily Post of Monday.)

TEXAS.

VICTORY.

CROW, CHANTICLEERS, CROW!

THE LONE STAR STATE REDEEMED!

DAVIS DESPOTISM SIGNALLY DEFEATED

All Congressional Districts in Texas

GO DEMOCRATIC BY ROUSING MAJORITIES,

Radical Rascality Rebuked!

NEW ORLEANS, October 7.—Dispatches from Jefferson, Texas, say that in the Second Congressional District, Connor, Democrat, has two hundred and thirty-one majority in two counties. The other has not been heard from.

In the First District five counties are heard from. Hearandon, Democrat, has a net majority of 525.

In the Third District five counties are heard from. Giddin, Democrat, has a majority of 1,320.

In the Fourth District twelve counties are heard from. Hancock's net majority is 362.

The Very Latest.

GALVESTON, October 8.—At the Congressional election the Democratic net gain over the vote of 1869 is 1,829, as far as heard from as follows:

In the First District, five counties, give 235 majority.

In the Second District two counties give 600 majority.

In the Third District five counties give 2,436 majority.

In the Fourth District twelve counties give 2,846 majority.

This indicates the election of the entire Democratic Delegation to Congress.

MORE MORMON ARRESTS.

Leading Lights of the Church of Latter Day Saints Held for Court.

SALT LAKE, October 7.—At half-past four o'clock this afternoon, Geo. G. Cannon, elder and apostle, and Henry W. Lawrence, of the firm of Kimball & Lawrence, an Ascending Mormon or Geddite, and a prominent merchant, were arrested by U. S. Marshal Patrick, and held for their appearance at this term of Court. the charge in both cases is for lascivious cohabitation, contrary to the Utah statute.

Thomas Hawkins was arraigned to-day before Judge McKean, on the indictment for adultery, growing out of polygamy, the charge having been made by his first wife. He plead not guilty, and the United States Attorney gave notice that he would be ready for trial on Monday.

There was vehement and incendiary talk in the Tabernacle this afternoon, principally by McKenzie, one of Brigham's secretaries.

FROM UTAH.

Mormonism Doomed—Will Die With the Prophet.

NEW YORK, October 6.—W. S. Goabe, of Salt Lake City, one of the principal opposition leaders to Brigham Young's theory, who is now in this city, has stated that the present crusade against Mormonism was not instigated by Methodism; and that polygamy will probably die out with the present elderly mormons. Brigham Young is losing prestige very fast, though there are no fears of his being assassinated. The people are held together by fanaticism, and on the death of Brigham Young, Mormanism will expire. Utah is a wealthy country, and before long its admission as a State will solve the polygamy troubles.

MORE RADICAL RASCALITY.

Another Defalcation to the Tune of $250,000.

ST. LOUIS, October7.—Suit was commenced to-day in the United States District Court against Barton Able, formerly United States Collector of the first district of Missouri, and his sureties for about $250,000 alleged to be unaccounted for by him as a government officer. Mr. Able's bond was for $100,000.

THE SOUTH.

Two can Play at a Game.

WASHINGTON, October 7.—North Carolina intelligence states that on Thursday a warrant was issued for the arrest of United States Marshal Carrow and his deputy for the illegal arrest and imprisonment of eight citizens of that county. The editor of the *Sentinel* was arrested yesterday on a charge of interfering with the Marshal in the discharge of his duties. He was held for trial.

CHICAGO'S GREATEST FIRE

CHICAGO, 12:30 A. M., October 8.—The most terrible conflagration that ever occurred in this city broke out about an hour and a half ago and having already

Swept Over Six Entire Blocks

is still raging with unabated fury. The fire started in a large planing mill situated between Clinton and Canal and Van Buren and Jackson streets, about the centre of the block formed by these streets. The wind was blowing very fresh and the flames spread with almost indescribable rapidity. In a few moments the entire structure was a mass of fire. The immediate vicinity is built up mainly with small wooden tenement houses and two story frame buildings occupied by groceries, saloons, &c. The inmates of many of these houses were startled from slumber, and had barely time to rush from their houses

In their Scanty Night Attire,

leaving their household goods to destruction. In several instances children were hastily wrapped in blankets and quilts, to break the force of their fall, and thrown from the second story windows to the ground.

When the alarm was sounded for the fire another of considerable magnitude was burning on Wells street, near Adams. several engines were necessarily kept there at work. The rest of the engines in the city were soon on the ground. Before they arrived the fire hrd

Spread Over So Large an Area

and was so rapidly advancing that, their efforts seemed of little avail.

Between Canal street and the river were several lumber yards, which are entirely destroyed. At this hour the fire has made a clean sweep from Van Buren north two blocks to Adams, and west to Clinton, three blocks from the river.

Wharves Burning.

The wharves between Van Buren and Jackson streets, and the wood work of the western approach to the Adams street bridge, are destroyed. A large coal yard, containing thousands of tons of coal, and situated between the tracks of the Chicago and Alton and Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago railroads and the river, is on fire and burning furiously.

The immense grain elevator of Vincent, Wilson & Co., one of the finest in the city, is immediately adjoining, and though intended to be fire-proof, there seems to be little doubt but that it will be destroyed, as the intense heat to which it is subjected will crack the slate with which it is covered on both roof and sides. It contains many thousand bushels of grain of all kinds. The depots of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Chicago, Alton and St. Louis Railroads are situated north of Adams and between Canal street and the river, one of the buildings, a light wooden structure, occupied as an express office, was in flames at midnight, and is undoubtedly destroyed.

The scenes in the vicinity of the conflagration were indescribable. Half of the population of the city seems to have gathered there. The tugs on the river are engaged in towing to places of safety, the vessels moored in the neighborhood, while the locomotives are hastily pulling out the great numbers of cars standing on the track

In the Path of the Flames.

At this writing it impossible to give an estimate of the losses, but they are already very large, and the fire appears to be scarcely checked. So far as could be ascertained, when the reporter left the scene, no lives are known to be lost, yet it will be miraculous if such should prove to be the case.

LATER—1:30 A. M.—The fire is apparently

Raging as Fiercely as Ever.

The block of buildings on the north side of Van Buren street, which, it was thought an hour ago, would be saved, are now wrapped in flames. The elevator is safe so far. The fire seems to be spreading south and west, notwithstanding the wind is now directly from the south, and blowing hard. The glare from the block of buildings lights the streets half a mile away so that one may see to read. The entire fire department is now on the ground, and making almost superhuman efforts to stay the flames. The losses have probably already run into the millions, and the end is not yet.

Additional Details.

CHICAGO, October 8.—About one o'clock this morning, shortly after sending the last dispatch detailing the progress of the fire in the western division, the flames were arrested and under complete control of the fire department, and I am now enabled to give a more intelligent and greatly modified estimate of their devastating effect. The space burned over embraces four blocks bounded on the North by Adams street, West by Clinton, South by Van Buren and East by the Chicago River. Some four or five buildings within the limits named remain uninjured, among them Vincent, Nelson & Co's grain warehouse, one of the largest in the city, which escaped any serious damage. This is due to the fact that piles of anthracite coal lay between the burning buildings and the elevator, and by the continued application of large quantities of water to the coal piles, they were prevented from burning.

The Grounds Burned Over

were covered with lumber yards, coal yards, wood yards, a planing mill, box factory, vinegar factory, &c., and a large number of dwellings and saloons of the poorer class. A close estimate of the entire loss places it at from $250,000 to $300,000, with probably one-half that insurance.

The fire had

Its Origin

in Lull & Holmes' planing mill, on Canal street, near Van Buren, and as the wind was fresh from the south the flames spread north with great rapidity, and thence east, and within the space of half an hour the whole district named was all ablaze, and by one o'clock, or within two hours after the fire commenced the work was ended.

The Losses and Insurance.

The following are the leading sufferers by the fire: On Canal street, as stated, the fire originated in Lull & Holmes' planing mill—loss $30,000, with an insurance of about $12,000. In the rear of the mill was a box factory; loss $300, insured one-half. Next following was the Excelsior vinegar works, belonging to J. Waigle; loss $12,000. Next came the Racine House; loss small. Then followed the Union wagon works; loss $17,000, insurance $6,000. John Sheuffs & Sons' lumber yard; loss $65,000, insurance $35,000. Chapin & Co's shingle factory; loss $50,000, insurance $12,500. B. Holbrook's coal yard; loss $36,000, insurance $25,000. Wilmington Coal Co.; loss $30,000, insurance $20,000. blacksmith shop of Pittsburgh, Ft. Wayne and Chicago railroad; loss $4,000. On Clinton street, with a single exception, the buildings were destroyed. On Clinton street were of a poorer class and owned by Holts Louder & Randal, Hon. B. C. Farwell and A. Watson. The most serious loss on this street was that of Baltzer & Co., wagon makers, who suffer about $8,000 with only a light insurance. On Jackson street, ten houses owned by A. Sanson Watson, and occupied by twenty families, who lost all they had. The balance of the losses on this street embraced dwelling houses and a shop, numbering from 51 to 67. The total loss on this street will not probably exceed $20,000, with not over one-fourth insured. On Van Buren street only three or four buildings were burned, and they were of small value. The iron viaduct, leading to the Adams street bridge, was damaged to the extent of one thousand dollars and traeks of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago, and Chicago ant St. Louis R. Rs. which run right through the burnt district were damaged probably to the extent of $2,000 or $3,000.

The saddest result of this fire was the

Burning to Death of Mrs. Margaret Hadley,

living on the North side of Jackson street, who being suddenly surrounded by the flames was unable to escape. Her remains, burned to a cinder, were found this morning at the place where she was last seen in her house.

CHICAGO IN ASHES

CHICAGO, October 8.—A fire is now raging in the West Division, which appears as large as the great fire last night. The alarm was given at 9:15 this evening, from the corner of Halsted street and Canalport avenue, a distance of two and a half miles from the Court House. It will necessarily be late before any particulars can be obtained.

[Second Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, October 8.—11:30 P. M.—The fire to-night in the First division is now raging with unabated fury. The fire commenced near Taylor street between Delavan and Jefferson streets, and is spreading in every direction and covers at least four blocks at this hour, and still seems beyond control. The blocks are built up solidly, almost exclusively of two story frame houses, occupied as residences, boarding houses, saloons, groceries, etc. The loss is already large, and it is now feared that it will prove more disastrous in its character than the one last night. It is impossible yet to learn but a very few names of the sufferers. The entire list will probably embrace several hundred. No approximate estimate can yet be made of the total loss, as the progress of the flames has not yet been arrested. Will get further particulars.

[Third Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, October 7, 5 P. M.—To-night is the most awful in the annals of the city. The fire which commenced at 10 P. M. has already swept over a space of at least three times as large as that of last night, and is still rushing on with greater fury than has marked any stage of its progress, the engines appearing almost powerless.

Fire Marshal Williams has just telegraphed to Milwaukee for all the steamers they can spare. The conflagration has already devastated at least twenty blocks, mostly composed of the smaller class of dwellings inhabited by poor people. Not less than three hundred buildings have been entirely destroyed, and more than that number of families are rendered homeless. The wind is blowing almost a gale from the south, and showers of sparks and brands are sweeping over the city, threatening destruction on every hand.

Since this report commenced two additional alarms have been struck and the lower portion of the Court House has caught from the flying brands but was extinguished by the watchmen in the tower. *No description can give an adequate idea of the terrible scene.* The fire started in a row of low wooden tenements on De Haven street, between Jefferson and Clinton, and, as was the case last night, spread with terrible rapidity.

Before a single engine could be got on the ground, half the block was in flames and burning furiously. The entire Department were soon on hand and at work. For a time it seemed probable that they would succeed in confining it to four or five blocks. The wind was blowing fiercely when the fire started, and increased to a gale, and suddenly the flames seemed to spread in every direction, getting beyond the control of the Fire Department.

[Fourth Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, 1:15 A. M.—The fire is still raging, and with increased fury has spread almost with the velocity of the wind, and has now reached West Monroe street, a distance of *more than a mile from where it started, and it covers a breadth of nearly half a mile*, reaching from the river to Jefferson street.

[Fifth Dispatch.]

CHICAGO, October 9.—3 A. M.—The property already destroyed counts up many millions of dollars, and perhaps the half is nottold. The task of arresting it now seens fivefold greater than an hour ago, and no one dare venture the opinion as to when or where it will stop.

A terrible panic is prevailing throughout the whole city. Almost everybody, men, women and children are in the streets. Prayer, weeping and wailing is heard in every direction.

It now looks as if the whole city might be lestroyed. Of course large numbers of lives have been sacrificed but how many and who cannot be known until the progress of the flames have been arrested.

The alarm bell has just commenced ringing in unceasing peal which is intended to call every sleeper from his bed. The panic is increasing and the people seem almost crazy with alarm. The vessels in the river are catching fire in every direction and all in the South river will probably be destroyed.

No language can describe the awful scene. The flames sweep through blocks of wooden houses with the rapidity of the prairie fire. Thousands of people fell in the streets rushing out of their dwellings in many instances barely in time to save their lives.

[At this point the Chicago wire opened, and it is supposed that it has gone up.—PITTSBURGH OPERATOR.]

EPISCOPAL CONVENTION.

Report on Uniformity in Ritual.

ACTION DEFERRED FOR THE PRESENT.

BALTIMORE, September 7.—A message was received from the House of Bishops, transmitting the following report on uniformity in the ritual:

The Report.

The committee of five Bishops appointed by the House of Bishops at the General Convention of 1868, to consider whether any additional provision for uniformity, by canon or otherwise, is practicable and expedient, and to report to the next General Convention, having held sundry meetings at several different places, at each of which all the members of the committee were present through the entire session, and having, as they believe, given to the subject matter entrusted to them that careful consideration which its importance merits, respectfully ask leave to report.

The resolution under which the committee was appointed raises several questions for examination and answer. Is any legislation touching touching the performance of divine service and the administration of the sacraments and other rites and ceremonies of the church practicable? If practicable, is it at this time expedient? If practicable and expedient, shall it take the shape of a canon or canons, or shall it be otherwise provided for, and what shall the action and details of legislation be? Assuredly these are questions which touch the church and its members in many and very vital points, and involve many delicate as well as precious relations. In considering these questions, the committee have endeavored never to forget that substantial uniformity is entirely compatible with very considerable individual liberty; that non-essentials should never be unduly magnified, and far less raised to equality with the essentials; that many troublesome and objectionable things are ephemeral in their nature and perish in using, and that under any circumstances hasty legislation is ever to be avoided. Nor have they omitted to keep in mind the wise words of the 46th article of religion. It is not necessary that traditions and ceremonies be in all places one or utterly alike, for at all times they have been diverse and may be changed according to diversity of countries, times and men's manners, so that nothing be ordained against God's word. Every particular or national church hath authority to ordain, change and abolish the ceremonies or the rites of the church, ordained only by man's authority, so that all things be done for edifying, while, however, the Committee have kept these considerations in view it has been and it is their unanimous opinion that some action of the General Convention in regard to important matters named in the resolution, appointing them is very desirable if not indeed absolutely demanded. Among the many reasons for this Convention that present themselves, they venture to ask attention to these following:

First—It is obvious to remark that there are among us great and growing diversities of use in the performance of the divine service and the offices of the church. Unless something is done and done soon in the interest of uniformity, these diversities bid fair to equal, if they do not exceed, those which at the period of the Anglican reformation were regarded as an evil to be removed, and which led to the decision that the whole realm should have but one use. They occasion, moreover, even now confusion, trouble and perplexity among our people, and their evils must increase as their causes are multiplied.

Second—It is believed that various services over and above those provided in the Book of Common Prayer, or set forth in accordance with the provisions of Little 1, Canon 13, 14th of the Digest, and not coming under the denomination of Sunday or other school services, are publicly used in certain churches. How far liberty in this regard is to be allowed or in what respect it is to be restrained, the committee do not undertake to say. It is obvious, however, that any such services are sources of disorder and confusion in proportion as they are framed on principles, and embody acts, words and forms, come these from what outside quarter they may, that are not in accordance with the doctrine, discipline or worship of our own church, or are foreign to the genius and spirit of our services.

Third—The committee have reason to believe that in some instances the services of the prayer book are unlawfully altered or mutilated, and in others are so performed as to make it difficult, to say the least, to distinguish them, except in the language employed, from those of the Church of Rome. Against such wrongs our people have the right to demand protection, and whether they demand it or not, it would seem to be the plain and bounden duty to provide for it. For these reasons, besides others, which it is not necessary to rehearse, the committee unahimously recommend action by the present General Convention; and after maturely weighing the different modes in which this recommendation may be carried out, they further unanimously recommend that any action which the Convention may take, shall be in the form of a canon or canons. In proceeding to state the various details, which they believe ought to be made subjects of such action as has been proposed, the committee desire to say that, while on the great majority of points presented there has been entire unanimity of opinion, some things are nevertheless proposed and others omitted, which had each member's individual wish regulated, the final result would have been differently disposed of. They have strongly felt that uniformity necessarily involves the giving up of some things and the acceptance of others when individuals may desire on the one hand to retain or on the other to remove. The committee report the following as the matters on which they respectfully recommend legislation. They recommend that certain acts in the administration of the Holy communion and on other occasions of public worship hereinafter enunciated be prohibited by canon, viz:

First—The use of incense.
Second—Placing or retaining the crucifix in any art of the church.
Third—Carrying a cross in procession in the church.
Fourth—The use of lights on or about the holy table, except when necessary.
Fifth—The elevation of the elements in holy communion in such a manner as to expose them to the view of the people as objects toward which adoration is to be made, or in the prayer after the consecration or on administering them or conveying them to or from the communicant.....
Sixth—Mixing water with wine as part of the service or in the presence of the congregation.
Seventh—The washing of the priest's hands, or ablution of the vessels in the presence of the congregation.
Eighth—Bowing, crossing, genuflections, prostrations, reverences, bowing down upon or kissing the holy table or kneeling except as allowed, provided for or directed by the rubric or canon, it being provided that reverence at the mention of the name of the Lord Jesus is not intended to be allowed, and it being further provided that private personal devotion before or after official ministration, is not to be understood to include or justify any of these acts prohibited.
Ninth—The celebration or receiving of the holy communion by any bishop or priest, when no person receives it with him,
Tenth—Employing or permitting any person or persons, not in holy orders, to assist the minister in any part of the order for the administration of holy communion.
Eleventh—Using at any administration of holy communion any prayers, collects, gospels or epistles other than those provided in the book of common prayer or under XIV of Canon, 13 of Title, 1 of Digest.

They further recommend here.

First—That no rector of a parish or other minister be allowed to introduce the choral service, without the consenting vote of the vestry, or contrary to the prohibition of the Bishop.

Second—That no surpliced choir shall be employed except under the same limitations, and when such choirs are employed, the only addition to their ordinary attire shall be a surplice reaching to the ankles.

Third—That no church shall be allowed to be so arranged as to prevent the minister from officiating at the right end of the holy table. It is to be noted that a credence table is lawful.

The Committee further recommend that Canonical provision be made touching the dress appropriate to clergymen ministering in the congregation, and the only vestments declared to be appropriate to clergymen so ministering be

First, For Bishops, the present Episcopal robes.
Second, For all ministers, a white surplice, a black or white stole, black cassock, not reaching below the ankles, black gown and bands.

They also recommend that provision be made—

First—That on occasions of services where the expediency or necessity of health may require it, the University cap may be used,
Second—That candidates for orders, who are licensed to act as lay readers, may use the academical black gown.
Third—In addition to the canonical provisions now ecommended, and in consideration of the fact that nothing can be so plainly et forth but that doubts may arise in use and practice, the committee further unanimously recommend that some action be taken to carry out, in such manner as may secure its observance, the principle declared in the second resolution sent to this House by the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies, at the General Convention of 1868, to wit: That in all matters that are doubtful, reference shall be made to the ordinary, and no charges shall be made against the godly counsel and judgment of the Bishop.

In conclusion the Committee recommends the adoption of the following resolutions:

Resolved, That this report be communicated to the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies.

Resolved, That the House of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring a Joint Committee consisting of three Bishops, three presbyters and three laymen be appointed to whom shall be referred with directions to report to this Convention at as early a day as practicable such canons as they may deem necessary in the premises.

All of which is respectfully submitted.

ALFRED LEE.
J. WILLIAMS.
(Signed.) T. M. CLARK.
W. H. ODENHEIMER.
H. B. KERFOOT.

Accompanying the foregoing report are the following resolutions from the House of Bishops.

Resolved, That in the gravity of the subject and its bearings, this House is unprepared for immediate action on the report submitted by the Committee on ritual uniformity without a previous consideration of the same in Joint Committee of the two Houses of the Convention.

Resolved, The Houses of Clerical and Lay Deputies concurring, that a joint committee be appointed for the consideration of the above named report of the committee of the House of Bishops concerning the ritual and to report if any, and if any, what action may be properly taken in the premises.

Action on the message and report from the House of Bishops was postponed by the House of Deputies until Tuesday next.

The report from the committee on the canons against reducing the number of deputies in the house was concurred in.

A memorial by Mr. Rogers, of Texas, for the appointment of a missionary Bishop for a portion of the diocese of Texas, was referred to the Committee on Canons.

The Convention then adjourned till Monday, at ten o'clock.

NEW YORK.

New York Roughs Attack a Train.

NEW YORK, October 6.—Private dispatches say that after the leaving of the train from Rochester last evening, having on board the New York delegation, a number of roughs, taken from this city in the Shandly association, committed violent outrages upon the passengers, so that many had to tarry over at way stations to escape the fury of the villainous gang.

Only.

The naturalizations in this city for September are only one hundred and two.

Correct.

Recorder Hackett to-day sentenced a pickpocket to five years in the State prison.

Poor Woman!

Mrs. Connolly, insane wife of Dr. Connolly, who last June killed his two children and himself, yesterday attempted to jump from the second story of her brother's residence. This morning she was sent to the lunatic asylum.

The National Eclectic Medical Association

Resumed its session this morning. The act of incorporation under the statutes of the State of New York was read and approved. The election of officer for the ensuing year resulted as follows: President—J. R. Duncan, of Ohio; Vice Presidents—C. E. Niles, of Massachusetts, Alex. Thompson, of Pennsylvania, and A. V. Baker, of Michigan. Treasurer—B. J. Stone, of Brooklyn, N. Y. Recording Secretary—A. A. Gwyn, of Illinois. Corresponding Secretary—J. L. Grimes, of New York.

The next annual meeting of the Association will be held on the fourth Wednesday of September at Cleveland.

The Association adopted resolutions condemning intemperance and dispensing with spirituous liquors, and censuring doctors guilty of procuring abortions. It was agreed to send a delegate to the next meeting of the British Association.

The Tammany Delegation at Home—Tweed Expresses Himself Satisfied, and Ridicules the Idea of His arrest.

The Tammany delegates to Rochester returned to-day. Tweed, who expresses himself satisfied with the result, visited his office only for a moment. He ridicules the idea of his projected arrest.

Case Held Over.

The case against Ingersoll has gone over in Judge Barnard's court till Monday.

The Police and Park Laborers Paid in Full.

The police were paid in full to-day, as were also large numbers of the Park and Boulevard laborers. Many of the workmen visited the Controller's office to inquire about the pay of the department of works, and were informed that nothing can be done for them at present. About five hundred will be thrown out of work.

Tenth National Bank.

The Brooklyn *Eagle* says: The report on Wall street that the Tenth National Bank is in a critical situation owing to the withdrawal of deposits, is credited on the street. Those who have done business with this institution feel that it is quite possible that the bank may be enjoined through the proceedings against Tweed & Co., and then whatever funds are in the institution may be locked up. Hence depositors are drawing out their money as fast as they can. The shares of the bank are quoted at 90 bid; which is 5 per cent. lower than any bank on the list.

Yachting.

The committee of the New York Yacht Club, it is said, decided if Ashbury declines to sail over the New York course that there will no race. The terms are to be ascertained in writing. The Sappho, Columbia, Dauntless and Palmer are to be recommended to the club as a proper selection for the American cup race.

LONDON, October 7.—The smack Peto sunk in the harbor at Yarmouth last night. Seven persons perished.

LOCAL AFFAIRS.

THE CLOSE DISTRICT.

Is Edwards to be Counted In?—No Returns from Two Election Polls in the Second Legislative District—The Meeting of Return Judges.

We have labored unceasingly to obtain the result of the election between Messrs. Liddell, Dem., and Edwards, Rad., for Legislature, but so far have not succeeded in getting the returns from the Twentieth ward and the second precinct of the Twenty-first ward, the latter being the election district in which Mr. Edwards resides. We are informed that the ring have the tally papers and give out that Liddell is defeated by, one report says one hundred and nine, another less than one hundred, and this in a district that gave Grant over fourteen hundred majority. To say the least, this looks suspicious, and strengthens many in the belief that Mr. Liddell has carried the district.

Let the vigilance committees of those wards look into the matter, and if fraud be attempted be ready to meet it. The return judges meet on Friday morning at the Court House, and the Democracy should be represented and see that they are not swindled.

THE GRAY CASE.

The Defense—Some Questions Not Answered—The Whiskey Drinking—Those Resolutions of Exculpation, etc.

The testimony for the defense still occupies the attention of the Court. Among those recently examined was Mr. J. H. Bascomb, who, to some extent, upsets the testimony of one of the witnesses for the prosecution, and says that the reputation of Rev. Gray, for truth, veracity, chastity and sobriety, prior to the preferring of the charges against him, was "good."

Dr. J. Guy McCandless testifies that in the fall of 1870, Mr. Gray's health was broken down, and he recommended him to take whiskey three times a day before his meals.

Dr. Coffey testifies that he prescribed the use of strong drink for Mr. Gray. The following question was then asked the witness:

Q—You stated in your cross-examination about an interview held at the office of Major A. M. Brown, and also that you were on the sub-committee of the Board of Trustees of this Church, appointed to investigate the charge made against Rev. J. A. Gray. State whether during the progress of that investigation you had an interview with Major A. M. Brown concerning the character of Toy and Fredericks, his clients, and whether you did not in that interview state to Major Brown that you had no confidence in their veracity or reliability, and whether you did not concur with him in the opinion that this was a black mailing operation, set up against Mr. Gray for the purpose of extorting money.

A lawyer named white objected to witness answering, which was sustained by the court, and no answer was given.

Dr. Coffey said he knew Mr. Gray's desire to study German, and at one time sent him to a German teacher.

Rev. Dr. Howard testified that Robert M. Toy was not a member of his church, and that he did not know him.

Dr. A. G. M'Candless testified that he had prescribed for Mr. Gray "the best old rye whisky he could get."

Mr. Francis Sellers was called, and testified that he was a member of the committee appointed to examine the charges, and that Dr. Coffey drew up the resolutions exculpating Rev. Gray from all crime. "I was chairman of the committee and did not vote; the other four voted unanimously for these resolutions."

Major George H. Morris testified that the reputation of Hobbs for truth and veracity is bad. Hobbs is another of the witnesses for the prosecution.

A. L. Nicholson, Esq., had seen Rev. Gray at the hotel in Uniontown, in company with his wife and other ladies; never saw him drunk on under the influence of liquor. I never heard anything derogatory to his character, prior to these charges.

Mr. Alex. Bradley was called and said—I know Mr. Gray went to Buffalo in the latter part of January last; I heard various reasons after he had left, and thought it was necessary he should look into them, and wrote him all I had heard; I received in reply a telegram and a letter, stating that he would return just as soon as he was able. He did return in a short time.

Mr. C. B. Shea testifies that upon one occasion Dr. Coffey said: "Mr. Gray, I am perfectly disgusted with you." I said, "Mr. Gray, the church will stand by you—go ahead." Dr. Coffey then mentioned something about leaving. I told him he had better leave: "You are not so big that we can't get along without you."

Several other witnesses for the defense have been examined, among them Mr. F. R. March, about whom the prosecution had circulated reports to the effect that he would not be on hand, that the defense would be afraid to call him, etc. Mr. March states that when Mr. Gray asked him about taking lessons in German, "I told him I would willingly assist him."

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Prayer by Rev. Hugh the exmination of Mr. March was continued.

Mr. March—Am acquainted with Anna Littell. Mr. Gray, as far as I know, up to the time of the Toy and Frederick, had no knowledge of Annie Littell visiting my room; when he learned the fact he told me that it wes a very bad thing and reproved me in regard to this matter, and exacted a promise of me that I would not have this girl come there again, I then promised him that I would not, and told Annie Littell that she must not come up again, that it had nearly brought a friend of mine into trouble; she did not come there again for some time.

During the entire time of your occupancy of that room, did Mr. Gray ever meet Annie Littell, or any other woman, to your knowledge and belief? A.—No, sir, he did not; she did not want him to know that she came there at all, and that when she was there (which was not near as often as has been stated) to hide in that closet and lock the door, and leave the key on the inside of the closet door.

THE following have been elected officers of the borough of Verona: Burgess, Wm. A. Tomlinson; Council, Caleb Lee, Sr., M. A. Bright, John Daum, J. J. Lawrence, A. Rowand, J. C. Stewart, Isaac Money, B. F. Reynolds. School Directors, J. S. D. Meeds, 3 years; A. H. Rowand, Jr., 3 years; M. F. Bright, 2 years; Eb. Williams, 2 years; Richard Jones, 1 year. Justice of the Peace, Wm. Trotter, R. F. Weddell. Assessor, George L. Lee. Judge of Elections, John H. Blackford. Inspectors of Elections, B. F. Reynolds, J. Virtue.

AID FROM ALLEGHENY.

Relief for Suffering Chicago.

The Executive Committee for the disbursement of the Chicago Relief Fund met at the Mayor's office at two o'clock, P. M., yesterday.

On motion Mr. C. W. Cooper was elected Chairman of the Committee, and W. D. Moore, Esq., Secretary.

It was decided to send a second car load of provisions to Chicago last night.

The Chairman reported that E. H. Myers & Co. had offered to boil four tierces of hams and deliver them at the Allegheny depot.

On motion of Commodore Kountz it was resolved to authorize the firm to furnish four tierces of hams, in accordance with their offer, and deliver the same at the Allegheny depot this evening.

It was decided to procure crackers from the establishment of Mr. Maginn, sufficient, with the hams, to fill a car.

Twenty-eight camp kettles were tendered by Mr Alexander Leggate, and it was decided to send them in the car to-night.

The following additional subscriptions were reported yesterday by Mr. McFerron, Treasurer of the fund: J. D. Gibson, 10; P. Walter, Jr., 15; W. H. Graham, 5; C. F. Henderson, 10; Henry Gober, 25; employes of Steinheim, Rensver & Co.'s furniture establishment, 30 50; Miss Nettie Mitchell, 2; sundry poor people, 3 35; Wm. Holmes, 10; Kopp & Voeghtley, 100; H. Richard Davis, 25; John Berger, 20; G. M. Irwin, 10; John L. Gill, 100; R. S. Smith, 25; Wm. Fate, Sr., 10.

The Heath Zouaves propose giving an exhibition drill at the Park in aid of the Chicago sufferers.

A meeting of Councils was called for two o'clock yesterday afternoon, to take steps toward making an appropriation for the relief of the sufferers, but no quorum being present, no action was taken.

CITIZENS' MEETING.

An adjourned meeting of citizens was held in the Council chamber, City Hall. Mr. Cooper occupied the chair. The gentlemen appointed from each ward to solicit contributions were called upon to report. The following gentlemen reported:

First Ward, Mr. Jennings	$148 00
Second Ward, M. A. Leggate	241 50
Second Ward, R. Davis	460 50
Third Ward, Mr. Hasting	501 00
Fourth Ward, 1st pr., W. S. Moore	155 00
Fourth Ward, 2nd pr., Mr. Eggers	743 50
Fifth Ward, A. Patterson	176 00
Seventh Ward, F. Popf	83 50
Total	$2,507 00

CONTRIBUTED AT MEETING.

James Orr	25 00
W. A. Anderson	75 00
Total	$2,097 00

Mr. R. Jones, of the Ninth ward, reported that he had received no money yet, but the books were rapidly filling up. The employees of the Superior Iron Works had held a meeting and agreed that each man should subscribe one day's wages, which would make a total of about $1,000.

The Chair informed the meeting that another car load of provisions and clothing would leave during the night for Chicago.

The Hon. F. Brunot being present, was called upon to address the meeting, and gave some particulars of the condition of Chicago, and called upon the citizens to do all they could to help the sufferers.

The meeting then adjourned till this evening.

LADIES MEETING IN ALLEGHENY.

The ladies of Allegheny met yesterday afternoon in the Library Room to take steps for the making of clothing, &c., for the Chicago sufferers, and adjourned to meet to-day at half past two o'clock, at the First Presbyterian Church, Beaver street. All ladies are invited to be present. Donations of cloth, drygoods &c., will be received at the church to-day.

CHICAGO'S CALAMITY.

The Doomed City.

Never within our memory has the population been so profoundly moved as it was yesterday in the news of the appalling calamity which had befallen the City of the Lakes. The conflagration, which is still raging, will make itself felt in every portion of the country. In this city, owing to the intimate business relations existing between our manufacturers and the business men of that city, the terrible affair is causing the most intense excitement.

Owing to the intense excitement prevailing in Chicago, it is impossible at this time to give anything like a correct statement of the amount to which our manufacturers will suffer. Our insurance companies HOLD RISKS ON CHICAGO PROPERTY to the following amounts: Pittsburgh, $5,000; Eureka, $15,000; Boatmen's, $15,000; City, $5,000; Union, (two risks,) 15,000; Allemania, (three risks,) $7,500; Western, $5,000; Allegheny, $2,500; People's, (two risks,) $10,000; M. & M., $6,000; Monongahela, $7,000; Federal, $7,500; National, $2,500. The risks above given are mostly on the following property, and for the sums given: Farewell & Co., $50,000; Field, Lighter & Co., $40,000; Cass proderty, $40,000; Oriet Hotel, ——. Of this property the establishments of Messrs. Farwell & Co., and Field, Lighter & Co., are supposed to have been destroyed; Messrs. Jones, Laughlin & Co.'s warehouse contained upwards of $25,000 worth of stock, but it is not known whether it has been burned or not.

Messrs. Coleman, Rahm & Co., and McCully & Co's warenouses are also located contiguous to the fire, and are probably consumed.

Messrs. Hussey, Wells & Co., Park, Brothers & Co., Wm. Smith, Lewis, Oliver & Philips, James Wood's Sons & Co., and Shoonmaker, Schwartz & Co., have also branch establishments in that city, but no definite intelligence whether they have fallen a prey to the flames or not, has been received.

The Growth and Structure

Of the human hair is very plainly set forth in a pamphlet, published by R. P. Hall & Co., Nashua, N. H., proprietors of Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer, for gratuitous distribution The deservedly high reputation of their preparation has wholly been gained by its merits. Being free from oil and alcohol, it has a healthy action on the scalp, restoring gray hair to its natural color with out dyeing it cures itching of the scalp, removes and prevents dandruff, and will thicken up a thin lock. Such are the benefits which are conferred upon the consumer. No one should neglect to give it a trial.

Journal & Statesman, Wilmington, Del

THE citizens of the Thirteenth ward, irrespective of party, will hold a meeting at the school house, in Minersville, on Saturday evening next, to take into consideration the extension of the city water throughout the more important part of district. The necessity of greater protection against conflagrations is of the first importance, and it is the intention of the residents to take measures to procure some safeguard for their property.

TO CURE Cough, Cold and Sore throat use Brown's Bronchia Troches.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

The following are the closing quotations of Government Securities in New York, corrected by JAS. T BRADY & CO., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood streets:

Gold	114¼
United States 6s, 1881	118
United States 5-20s, 1862	114¾
United States 5-20s, 1864	113½
United States 5-20s, 1865	114¾
United States 10-40s	115½
5-20s, January and July, 1868	112¾
5-20s, January and July, 1867	113¾
5-20s, January and July, 1868	113¾
Union Pacific Road	89
Central Pacific Railroad	102
Cy. Pacifics	111⅝

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH DAILY POST, THURSDAY, October 12, 1871.

REMARKS—What with the commendable sympathetic feeling of our entire people for the unfortunate city of Chicago—now a heap of smouldering ruins—and the excitement attendant upon a State election, little business was done yesterday. In fact, to our inquiries as to the state of the market, the almost universal reply was, "out raising funds for the Chichago sufferers;" or "at the poles." So, concluding that they were praiseworthy acts, to relieve the suffering and "save the country," we concluded to let the markets "go by the board" for the nonce, only to resume our usual quotations so soon as the present spontaneous outflow of the better feelings of humanity shall have in some degree subsided.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,046
Cheese, bxs	668
Wheat, sks	2,986
Rye, sks	618
Butter, pkgs	50
Bacon, tcs	—
Apples, bbls	1,795
Corn, sks	1,226
Barley, sks	1,377
Oats, sks	2,358
Dried, beef	—
Bacon, pcs	1,500

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands. On the purchase of small lots prices are a fraction changed:

BACON AND PROVISIONS—The market was steady, with a good trade demand. The leading houses report sales as follows: s. c. hams, choice, 17a17½c; second quality 16a16½c; s. c. shoulders 10a10¼c; plain do 7¼a7¾c; short ribbed sides 8½a8¾c; ribbed sides 8a8¼c; clear sides 9a9¼c. Breakfast bacon 11a11½c. Dried beef 18a18½c. Mess pork $14a14 50. Lard—prime kettle rendered tierce 10a10¼c per lb.

POTATOES—We can report a fair jobbing demand for the various kinds; we note sales of Neshanocks at 65a70c; sweets, Jersey, $3 25a3 50; Baltimore $2 50a4 00 per bbl.

HAY—The receipts keep pace with the demand, and prices have been uniform; we note sales in lots at $20, 22a27 per ton.

HONEY—The market was steady with a good trade demand; we can report sales in a regular way at 25a30c per gallon.

ONIONS—The receipts have increased, and the supply exceeds the demand; prices are weak; sales were reported at $2 50a3 25 per bush.

SALT From scales by car load $1 85a2 per bush.

APPLE BUTTER—The receipts were light; the rates, however, were unchanged, with sales at from 75 to 80c per gallon.

APPLES—Steady, with a fair local demand; the receipts are again on the increase; stocks are beginning to accummulate; we can report sales of fair to good at $2 50a3 00; per barrel; choice $3 25a3 50.

ASHES—We have nothing new to note in regard to this article; previous prices have been maintained; we quote: Soda ash, common, 4c; refined 4¼a4½c; potash 7¼a7½c; pearl 9a9¼c per lb.

BEANS—Small white navy are in demand at $2a2 25 per bushel.

BEESWAX—Demand and sales limited; sales at 30a33c.

BUTTER—The supply was fully up with the demand; prices are weak but no lower; the tendency, however, is in that direction; we note small sales of choice roll at 20a21c; common and inferior lots are dull; prices are too uncertain to quote correctly.

BROOM CORN—Market steady, but not active at 5a7c per lb.

CRANBERRIES—Prices unchanged, with sales at $10a11 per bbl.

CANNED GOODS—In moderate demand; peaches—sales 3 lb cans at $3a3 25 per dozen; 2 lb cans $2 25a2 50; tomatoes $2 25 per dozen.

CHESTNUTS—The receipts are steadily increasing; we note sales at $5 00a5 50 per bushel—a decline.

CIDER—The receipts continue light we note sales of good to prime sweet at $6 00a8 00 per barrel.

CHEESE—The advance before noted has been maintained; the sales were liberal at the following prices: New York Goshen, 15¾a16c; Ohio Goshen, 15a15½c; Factory, 14a14½c; Dairy, 13a13½c.

CARBON OIL—The market was firmer; still there was no excitement, and prices are lower than was expected; we quote standard brands, in a jobbing way, at 23a23½c; store rates at the usual advance.

CORN MEAL—Steady but unchanged; we can report small sales of bolted at 85a90c per bushel.

CEMENT—The market contains an ample stock of the various kinds; we note regular sales of Louisville at $2 50a3 00; Rosendale, $4 00a4 50; Calcined Plaster, $4 25a4 50

DRIED FRUIT—The market was not an active one; the principal inquiry was for peaches; halves at 9a9½c; quarters, 7a7½c. Apples, were dull and neglected; prices too unsettled to quote.

EGGS—Market firm; we can report a good local demand, with sales at 26a27c per dozen.

FLOUR—The market could not becalled very active: the excitement that held sway some days since has passed away; business is again settling down to its legitimate channels; dealers have pretty much made up their minds that prices have reached the top; the current rates for standard western brands were: good spring extras, $7 00; choice Minnesota baker's, $7 50a7 62; good to choice red winter wheat, $7 00a7 25 per bbl.

GRAIN—The market continues to move along steadily, presenting nothing new or important to communicate to our readers. Wheat was in fair demand but not so firm; we note sales of red winter at $1 45a1 45; white $1 48a1 50; future deliveries would not bring these prices. Oats—Market steady with an active local demand; we quote mixed at 43a44c; prime white 45a46c; many persons consider oats a safe investment at present prices. Corn The demand exceeds the supply; holders are consequently firm and not anxious to sell; we quote shelled at 70a72c; ear 72a73c per bushel. Rye—Market firm with a good demand; we note sales at 88a90c. Barley—Prices are without change; we can report sales of No. 1 spring at 83a85c; the crop in this section will be an average one; fall barley nominal at 90c per bushel.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, October 12, 1871.

REMARKS—We have nothing new to furnish our readers in regard to oil. The dullness and inactivity that has ruled for some days past continues. We did not hear of a single transaction for any delivery; prices may be considered about the same. The oil men are still engaged in doing the handsome for the ill fated inhabitants of Chicago. They have subscribed liberally and are disposed to do still more.

CRUDE.

We quote nominally as follows:

Spot	14¼c
B. O. all year	12½c
S. O. all year	11¾c
Parker's	$4 65
Lower Creek	4 85
Oil City	5 05

REFINED.

The market was steady with the following nominal rates:

October	24½c
November	24½c
December	24½c
B. O. all year	24¼c

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, October 11.—The following is the producers, report for September:

Ship'nt of bbls. of 43 gal. each	531,075
Total stock Sept. 1st	523,507
Total stock Oct. 1st	482,629
Decrease	40,958
Total production	511,117
Arrival for 30 days	17,037
Daily av. by trains and dists	15,338
Increase in Sept. over Aug	476
Wells drilling	439
Increase in wells drilling	309

OIL CITY, October 10.—Market quiet; ordinary Lower Creek held at $4 82½; 47 gravity Oil City held at $5 02¼a5 05.

TITUSVILLE, October 11.—The Market was quiet and firm, at $4 60 for spot on Upper Road.

ROUSEVILLE, October 11.—Market quiet at $4 70a4 80.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 11.—Market quiet at $4 80.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, Thursday, October 12, 1871.

REMARKS.—The market remains in the same state as at our last report. In fact, the amount of wool in the country is so very light that quotations are unattainable. A stray lot now and then finds its way to this market, for which the following prices were paid:

Common fleece	50a52c.
Fine fleece	50a56c.
Unwashed	30a40c.
Combing fleece	58a60c.
Tub washed	60a65c

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, October 9.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals of live stock at the Central Yards for the week ending Saturday, as reported by Mr. C. R. Martin, Yard Master: Cattle, 430 cars; hogs, 390 cars, sheep, 80 cars; horses, 17 cars; mules, 6 cars. As compared with last week we find there has been an increase of 88 cars of hogs, and 4 of mules, and a decrease of 50 of cattle, 20 of sheep and 3 of horses.

CATTLE.

The receipts for the week ending to-day, although 50 cars less than those of the week preceding, have been more than was required to meet the demand. Cattle for some time past have been arriving freely, and in larger supply than was necessary to meet the current demand. Owing to this the markets east have been glutted, and cattle selling slow and dull at prices lower than have ruled for years.

This week, although the run here was lighter than for some time, holders found it impossible (owing to the condition of the markets east) to advance prices any, and cattle sold at figures pretty much the same as had ruled the week previous, the market closing dull and slow with 14 loads left over unsold. The following were the closing rates;

Extra, Philadelphia	$5 00a5 25
Good to prime, Phila	4 25a4 50
Common to medium	3 50a4 00
Bulls, stags and cows	2 00a3 75
Texas steers	2 50
Stock steers	3 75a4 25

HOGS.

The arrivals fair to-day. The market is stagnant, buyers all well supplied and none changing hands to-day. The market closes with a large supply in holders' hands and the market will undoubtedly rule dull, and prices will be inclined low until the arrivals come light and sellers have an opportunity to shake off the accumulations. The following are the closing rates: Good Philadelphia, $4 75a4 80; good Baltimore, 200 to 225, $4 40a4 50; good New York, 180 to 200, $4 25a4 30.

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep were light to-day, but for the week they have been heavy. The market was slow and dull all week, particularly on the more common grades. The demand has fallen off greatly, and if the arrivals continue heavy the market will rule low. The following are the closing rates on the different kinds and grades:

Good to prime, 85 to 90	4 50a4 75
Decent to fair, 75 to 80	3 75a4 25
Mean to common 70 to 75	3 25a3 50
Foot rot scalawags per head	1 00a1 25
Lambs	3 50a4 50

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, MONDAY, October 9, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards, Allegheny, were 9 cars, or 165 head. In addition to these there were about 8 loads from East Liberty Yards, and large droves from surrounding counties, especially Greene, making in all some 600 or 650 cattle on sale this morning. It was generally supposed that owing to the light supply the market would be better than last week, drovers held stock at the opening of the market at prices about 1c higher than had ruled, thinking that they would have no trouble in selling all the offerings. The butchers would not purchase at prices higher than had ruled last week and held off. The sellers seeing that it was no use trying to advance the market, gave way, and cattle changed hands slowly at last week's figures. Most of the butchers had a two weeks' supply on hand, and were not anxious to buy except at very low figures, and when, as was the case to-day, they declare their ability to get along without making any purchases, there is not much prospect for the market being a good one. Cattle sold very draggy from the commencement to the close, the market ending weak and dull, with several loads over unsold, which will be sent to East Liberty for wholesale.

The offerings to-day were principally of the medium and common grades, and drovers report cows, unless something extra, as no sale. The following are the rates for the different kinds and grades as bought and sold here: Extra, 1,200 to 1,300 pound steers, $5 75; prime, 1,200 pound steers, $5 25 to $5 50; good, 1,000 to 1,100 pound steers, $4 75a5; fair butcher stock, $4 50. Cows and heifers dull, from $2 50 to $3 50. Bulls $2a2 50.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was about 1,200 head, and in quality were mostly of the medium grades. The market opened up moderately active and continued so until the close. There was no change in prices from last week, although stock sold more readily, but this was no doubt owing to there not being so large a supply on sale as usual. At twelve o'clock most everything was sold, though with no improvement in prices, and the market closing not very firm.

HOGS.

The arrival of hogs to-day was two cars by rail and several small droves from the country. Most of the arrivals were placed in the hands of regular dealers for disposal and sales were made by them of small lots to butchers at prices from $4 75 to $5 25. The demand was firm and a good many hogs were sold.

Georgh Emerich retailed 50 heat at from $4 75 to $5 30 per hundred cwt,

F. Hecter sold 75 head at $4 75a5 25 per hundred cwt.

Jacob Rothchild sold 62 head at $5 00a5 25 per hundred cwt.

James Straus sold 21 head from hogs weighing 4,935 at $5 per hundred cwt.

PITTSBUGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, October 11, 1871.

CATTLE.

The arrivals of cattle rather light this week, and in quality are fair. The number of buyers here not so large as usual, and the market cannot be termed active to-day, although some cattle are selling. The demand as yet is light, and most of the sales are made to country buyers. Yesterday some of the buyers, thinking the run would be an exceeding light and purchased, liberally, one firm taking eleven loads. To-day they are not buying so freely and say they would buy at the prices they offered yesterday. The following are the ruling prices:

Extra 1,000 to 1,200 lbs. steers	$5 25a5 35
Good to prime 1,100 to 1,300	4 75a5 00
Common to med. 1,000 to 1,100	4 00a4 25
Bulls, stags and cows	2 00a3 00

HOGS.

The arrivals to-day have been fair and are of a good quality. The market under the influence of a decreased demand, is not so brisk as during the first of the week, and sales are being made slowly at the following quotations:

Extra Philadelphia	$4 75
Good to prime Philadelphia	4 60
Good to prime New York	4 30

SHEEP.

The arrivals of sheep during the first of the week were rather light and the market fair, but to-day the receipts have been heavy, and the market under this influence not so brisk. This afternoon sales were made slowly; to-night there are 14 loads left unsold. The following are the rates current for the different kinds and grades:

Extra, 100 to 110 lbs	$5 25a5 50
Good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs	4 25a4 90
Decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs	4 00a4 50
Mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs	3 00a3 50
Foot rot and scalawags	1 00a1 50

Following are some sales which will give the reader an idea of the market:

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 12.—Flour firm at $6 80a7 00. Wheat active and advanced; $1 40a1 45. Corn firm; old 54c; new 40c. Rye firm at 78a80c. Oats firm at 35a40c. Barley drooping at 70a85c. Coffee active and advanced ¼c; prime, 20¾a21c. Sugar firm Linseed oil firm at 84a84½c. Lard oil firm at 75a78c. Eggs firm at 13½c. Butter quiet and unchanged at 17a22c. Cheese steady at 14a14½c. Seed unchanged. Pork unsettled at 13½c asked; sales at 13¼c. Lard advanced; sales at 9¾c. Bulkmeats excited and higher Shoulders, 6¾c. Sides, 7c; sides, clear at 7¾. Bacon higher; shoulders, 7½; sides clear rib, 8¾c. Tobacco firm; sales of 133 hhds. Whisky dull and drooping at 90c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 11.—Bagging in good demand and steady at $17a21. Flour active and holders very firm and not inclined to sell; extra family $6 50a6 75. Grain firmer and demand good; wheat—red and white $1 40a1 55. Oats, 38c in bulk and 40a41c from store. Rye, 75c on arrival and 80c from store. Provisions very active and tendency upward; mess pork advanced to $13 50 for round lots; bacon advanced; shoulders 7¾c; clear rib sides 8¼c; clear sides 8½c; sugar cured hams 16a17c, no plain hams in the market. Whisky dull at 91c; demand and supply light.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 11.—Flour has an upward tendency. Wheat rules irregular and lower. No. 1 red winter $1 45a1 47; No. 2 $1 42. Corn better; low mixed 61c. Oats steady at 40c. Refined petroleum firm at 22½a23c in car lots; small lots 1c higher; crude petroleum $550.

COTTON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE, October 11.—Cotton quiet and steady; middling, 19c.

NEW YORK, October 11.—Cotton steady; middling upland at 19¾c.

CHARLESTON, October 11.—Cotton quiet at 18½c.

MOBILE, October 11.—Cotton dull at 18½a18¾c.

GALVESTON, October 11.—Cotton dull; good ordinary at 16¼c.

NASHVILLE, October 11.—Cotton market steady; low middling, 18c.

CINCINNATI, October 11.—Cotton steady low middling, 18¾a19c.

MEMPHIS, October 11.—Cotton quiet and weak at 19c.

NEW ORLEANS, October 11.—Cotton strong; sales of 1,700 bales; good ordinary at 18a18¾c; low middling, 19¼a19¼c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, October 11.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 1 white Michigan $1 52; amber Michigan $1 50; No 3 red $1 34; rejected red $1 26. Corn active and advanced 1c; high mixed 60c; low do 60c; Michigan 58½c; white 61c. Oats a shade better; No 1, 40c; No 2 38c; Michigan 42½c.

Burnett's Cocoaine is the cheapest and purest hair dressing. It keeps the hair pure, free from curl and improves its texture. 2.

MARRIED.

TILDEN—BUTLER.—On Thursday evening, October 5th, at the residence of the bride's brother Richard A. Butler, Mount Auburn, Cincinnati, O., by the Rev. A. A. E. Taylor, ALICE, daughter of Catherine S. and the late Major John B. Butler, of Pittsburgh, Pa. to Mr. GEORGE T. TILDEN of Boston, Mass.

BECK—CAMERON—At Cincinnati, October 5th, at the residence of the bride's mother, Mr. WASHINGTON BECK, of East Birmingham, to Miss SARAH CAMERON, daughter of the late Robert Cameron, Esq.

VANKIRK—WHIGHAM—On TUESDAY EVENING, October 3d, 1871, at 7 o'clock P. M., in the First Presbyterian Church, M'Keesport, Pa., by Rev. G. M. Hair, assisted by Rev. A. H. Elder, T. R. VANKIRK, M. D., and Miss JENNIE daughter of Wm. Whigham, Esq., all of M'Keesport, Pa.

DIED:

McCANDLESS—On Wednesday, the 11th inst., at 2½ o'clock, P. M., WILLIAM F. J., oldest son of William G. and Elizabeth F. McCandless, aged 4 years and 10 months.

TIDBALL—October 10th, 1871. THOMAS TIDBALL, aged 35 years.

MARKLAND—On Thursday evening, at 11 o'clock, ISABELLA, wife of Henry Markland, in the 48th year of her age.

MURRAY—At New Bethel, Pa., Mr. P. MURRAY, on the 6th of October. Will be buried from the residence of his father-in-law, Mr. P. O'Reilly, 213 Carson street, South Pittsburgh.

DUNN—On Thursday, October 5th, at 4 o'clock, A. M., JOHN C. DUNN.

CUNNINGHAM—Suddenly, Saturday evening October 7, MRS. MATILDA, wife of Robert Cunningham, aged 46 years.

CRONIN—On Thursday morning at 10½ o'clock, MARY A. CRONIN, aged 25 years.

The Warning Has Been Heeded.

Since the exposure of the attempts made by certain unscrupulous dealers, to palm off their coarse astringents, made from cheap and impure materials, in the place of the great national tonic, Hostetter's Stomach bitters, public opinion has set strongly against those empirics and their preparations. Their occupation is gone, or soon will be. When the light is let into deception it soon wilts down. Persons who trifle with their own health, by using unknown preparations, with no guarantee to sustain them, when an established specific, proven by twenty years experience to be exactly what it claimed to be, is within their reach, are sure to repent their temerity. Many have done so in this instance, but it is hoped that the truth plainly spoken has arrested the evil. In the meantime the demand for the leading protective and restorative medicine of America was never so great as it has been this season. From the fever and ague districts of the west, south west, and south, it is literally overwhelming, and it may be said of the advices from all parts of the country of the cures it is effecting in dispepsia, bilious complaints, and chronic constipation, that "their name is legion." Everywhere the sick and feeble seem to have realized the importance of "holding fast that which is good," and of avoiding what is spurious and dangerous.

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NOTICE

The annual election of the Stockholders of the Allegheny and Perrysville Plank Road Co., will be held at the house of Mrs. Keown on the 1st Monday of November at 2 P. M., for the purpose of electing a President, Directors and Treasurer for said Company. By order of the President.

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